The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 5941. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

Authentic Denial of the Napoleon Peace Manifesto.

Bombardment and Capture of Epernon by the Prussians.

Gallant Defense by the New French Troops.

Francs-Tireurs Repulse the Prussians at Fontainebleau.

Operations to Cut the Prussian Communications.

Large French Orders for Arms in England.

Anothar Installment of Napoleon's Private Letters.

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An Intrigue to Rend Nice from France.

Reception of the Ex-Empress Eugenie in England.

SPURIOUS DOCUMENTS.

Authoritative Denial of the Pretended Letter to King William—No Imperial Organ in England—The Reputed Telegram from Eugenie to the Emperor—Comments of the Tours Press on the Bogus Manifesto.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 5—10 P. M.—I am authorized to state, from the highest source, that the alleged note of the Emperor, which appeared in *La Situation*, yesterday, is not authentic.

NO IMPERIAL ORGAN.

I am also requested to state, by the same high authority, that the Empress has no connection, direct or indirect, with the journal in question, and that no newspaper in England is supported or controlled by the Imperial family.

ANOTHER CANARD EXPOSED.

I am authorized to add that the telegram published as found among the papers in the Tuileries is incorrect. The Empress never telegraphed to the Emperor to return to Paris.

A DENIAL FROM BERLIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The following news is official: "The manifesto dated at Wilhelmshoehe and signed by NAPOLEON, which was recently published by *La Situation* at London, is entirely unknown here, and is doubtless apocryphal."

FRENCH COMMENTS ON THE LETTER.

TOURS, Oct. 5.—The daily journals here notice the manifesto of NAPOLEON, lately published in London. [The Tours authorities have not yet been apprized of the fact that the manifesto is most probably a forgery.—ED.] The *Gazette de France* says: "Unfortunately for the Bonapartists, they publish their documents separately. M. ROUHER, addressing the Emperor on the morning of the declaration of war, said: 'Animated by a calm hope, which is the true force of the Empire, you knew how to wait; but in the past four years you have perfected the armament of the soldiers, and raised to the highest pitch the organization of our military forces. Thanks to your care, Sire, France is ready.'" "After that," the *Gazette* adds, "it is idle to pretend that NAPOLEON is not responsible for this war."

METZ AND BITSCHE.

The Release of Bourbaki—The Guns of Strasbourg Turned on Metz—Bazaine Adheres to the Emperor—Defense of Bitsche.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Count VON BISMARCK's smart trick of getting Gen. BOURBAKI out of Metz, is severely commented upon here. The spirit of fair play of the English people is shocked by such proceedings.

THE SIEGE WORKS AT METZ.

The Prussians have planted the cannon captured at Strasbourg around Metz.

DAILY SORTIES.

SAARBRUCKEN, Oct. 4—Afternoon.—The garrison at Metz make sorties every day, but without important results. The French are always driven back with loss. Marshal BAZAINE, in command there, adheres to the Emperor. The besieged are constantly sending up balloons.

DEFENSE OF BITSCHE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The defense of Bitsche has been thus far successful.

RECENT ENCOUNTERS.

Bombardment of Epernon—Capture of the City by the Germans—A French Success at Fontainebleau—Operation of Francs-Tireurs.

TOURS, Oct. 5.—A dispatch just received here from Chartres, dated today, contains the following intelligence:

The Prussians gained some advantage near Epernon yesterday, which opens that place to their arms. They bombarded Epernon for a time. The Mobiles and Francs-Tireurs fought courageously, but were unable to contend against the vigorous artillery fire of the enemy.

BUSH FIGHTING.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The latest reports from Epernon are that the National Guard and Mobiles are doing good service at bush fighting.

FONTAINEBLEAU.

FONTAINEBLEAU, Oct. 4, via LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Francs-Tireurs have driven back to Chailly a strong force of Prussians, both horse and foot, who were threatening this place. Sixty of the enemy were disabled. The detachment of Prussians was several hundred strong. They began the attack on the Francs-Tireurs near here, but were handsomely repulsed.

CUTTING GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS.

TOURS, Oct. 5.—It is reported that the Francs-Tireurs recently blew up and destroyed the railway for a long distance near Saverne, and that the Prussian communications are sadly interrupted in consequence.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

It is reported here today that fighting is going on near Orleans.

A dispatch from Belfort says the Francs-Tireurs had defeated a detachment of the new Prussian Army, which recently crossed the Rhine near Colmar.

BELLEGARD, Oct. 3, via TOURS, 4th.—There was a sharp encounter this morning at Nibells-Chambon. No result is given.

SAARBRUCKEN, Oct. 5.—A large Prussian cavalry brigade has gone to Tours.

THE FRENCH DEFENSE.

Garibaldi Required in France—The Question of Continuing the War—Cremieux as War Minister—No Signs of the Creation of New Armies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Should GARIBALDI have escaped, and should he succeed in making his way to France, as is asserted, it may be productive of important results.

It requires some such man to arouse the drooping spirits of the French people. They have no popular military leaders to excite their enthusiasm, and GARIBALDI could work wonders.

M. FAVRE ON CONTINUING THE WAR.

The Manchester *Examiner* has an aerial message from Paris, stating that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on the 29th of September, JULES FAVRE and M. ARAGO protested against a continuance of the war without consultation with the people. MM. KERATRY, TROCHU and ROCHEFORT dissented from this view.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.

The foregn legion has left Tours. Its destination is unknown.

THE ALGERIAN ARMY.

The French Army now in Algeria, numbering 37,000 men, demands to be recalled to resist the Prussians.

ORGANIZATION URGED.

TOURS, Oct. 5.—M. CREMIEUX, on assuming, *ad interim*, the Ministry of War, issued a note urging haste in the organization and equipment of the Garde Mobile and Garde National.

NO NEW ARMIES FORMING.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—There are no signs of the creation of further French armies.

Large French Orders for Arms in England—Effect of the Prussian Protests.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The export of arms and munitions of war from England to France has greatly increased within the last fortnight. The orders received are of such magnitude that it is impossible to execute them all. They are for arms of every description; for powder, for cartridges and caps. Enormous quantities are daily sent forward, and millions of pounds of powder have been shipped from English ports for the French ports on the Atlantic and Mediterranean within the past ten days. Many French vessels are here taking in their stores.

PRUSSIAN PROTESTS.

The publication of the Prussian protests against the supplying of France with these articles has caused great indignation among the English people, and is producing an effect diametrically opposite to that which was expected. The English Government has been alarmed, but the English Government no longer leads English opinion, and it was a great mistake to imagine that it could do so.

THE NEW REGIME.

Another Change of the Seat of Government Anticipated—Arrest of a Member of the Committee of Defense—The Coming Elections—Parties Organizing.

TOURS, Oct. 5.—It is announced today that a Governmental delegation will be sent from here to be established in Lille in case of any greater interruption of the lines of communication. No serious engagements have occurred near Paris other than those already described. The Government receives intelligence from Paris with tolerable regularity.

ARREST OF A DELEGATE.

M. LUTZ, one of the members of the Committee of National Defense, and a delegate of the Government, has been arrested by the Mobile Guard at Besancon. The nature of the charges preferred against him are as yet unknown.

REVIVAL OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

It is noticeable that as the elections for the Constituent Assembly approach, old parties seem to be reviving. Their different organs are apparently thinking more of politics than of the danger of the country. It is reported that the Constituent Assembly will meet at Tours after the election.

DEMANDS OF THE CITY OF LYONS.

It is asserted that Lyons demands the right of coinage, and the establishment of a mint in that city.

The Coming Meeting of the Constituent Assembly—Dismembered, Again Looming Up—A Stay Decree.

TOURS, Oct. 5—via LONDON.—The *Moniteur* of today advocates Tours as the place of meeting of the Constituent Assembly, on the ground of its security, which, that journal says, is as perfect as that of any French city, if the war continues.

INTRIGUE TO RESTORE NICE TO ITALY.

It is said that an intrigue is in process for the restoration of Nice to Italy. A force of Italian Bersaglieri is at Ventimiglia, on the French frontier.

BILLS PAYABLE.

Additional time has been given on all bills drawn after the 14th of October.

PARIS.

German Siege Guns not yet Arrived—Operations in the Environs—Preparations to Resist the Attack—Royal Head-quarters.

OSTEND, Oct. 5.—The siege guns of the German Army are expected to reach Paris about the 10th of this month. The reports of Prussian movements to the north and west of Paris—that is, toward Rouen and Amiens—originate merely from foraging expeditions. From Valenciennes it is reported that the Prussian losses in the attack on Fort Bicetre were immense.

KING WILLIAM'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The King's head-quarters are at Versailles.

PREPARATIONS FOR STREET FIFGTING.

SAARBRUCKEN, Oct. 5.—Paris is surrounded by trenches, rifle-pits, barricading and other temporary defenses. The villas in the suburbs and the walls of the cottages are loop-holed for rifles.

NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE LETTERS.

Instructions Regarding the Regency and Imperial Minority—The Plans Before the Defeat of Sedan—A Letter to Persigny in 1866—Prussian Spies Examining the French Fortresses.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Dispatches from Tours to Monday last say that the papers publish liberal extracts of the private correspondence of NAPOLEON. One of the documents, in the hand-writing of the Emperor, naming a Regency in case of his death, intrusts the Emperor during his minority (the Prince Imperial) to the care of Gen. FROSSARD. A decree, dated Rheims, Aug. 21, signed by the Emperor, appoints MCMAHON Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Chalons and Paris.

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A letter from the Emperor to MCMAHON, and a proclamation prepared to be issued by the latter, show that the plan was to fall back to the walls of Paris, leaving BAZAINE at Metz. The proclamation says that the fortifications of Paris will stop the flood of the enemy, and give time to organize the forces of the country. This plan was afterward abandoned, and an attempt made to relieve BAZAINE.

THE EMPEROR ON THE WAR OF 1866.

A letter from PERSIGNY to the Emperor, bearing no date, and post-marked Strasbourg, reached Paris, Dec. 7, 1866, says: "As you are about to communicate several broad truths to the illustrious personages surrounding you, you can add the following: While we are pompously and tediously deliberating as to what should be done to obtain an army, Prussia proposes simply and with great activity to invade our territory. She will be in a position to place in line 600,000 men and 1,200 cannon before we have thought of organizing a framework which is indispensable before she can place in the field 300,000 men and 1,600 cannon. Blindness alone can permit a doubt that war will break out at an early date. With our stupid vanity and mad presumption we might believe we could choose the day and hour when our organization and armament, will be complete, but I am of your opinion, and begin to believe the Government has gone mad.

PRUSSIAN SPIES IN 1866.

If Jupiter has decided to destroy the country, let us not forget her destiny. Our lot is allied. As we are not yet attacked by madness, let us make an effort to stop the fatal course leading direct to the precipice. I draw your attention to the following because it is of a nature to open the eyes of the least clear-sighted. For some time past Prussian agents have been running over the frontier-departments, particularly the portion comprised between the Mozelle and Vosges, to sound the opinion of the population and bring influence to bear upon the Protestants, who are numerous in those parts and much less French than is generally believed. They are the grandsons of the men of 1815, and have sent deputations to the headquarters of the enemy to ask that Alsace be taken over by Germany. It is well to note these facts, for they may reasonably be considered as throwing light upon the enemy's plans. The Prussians adopted the same course three months before the opening of the Austrian war in Bohemia and Silesia.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Reception of Eugenie in England—Courtesies from the Royal Family and the Nobility.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Empress EUGENIE yesterday sent a letter to the Emperor concerning her reception in England. She states that all official recognition of her presence has been postponed at her own request. Nothing could have been tenderer than her treatment. Queen VICTORIA sent at once a private letter, offering to pay her a state visit. The Prince of WALES, immediately upon her arrival, wrote to her, expressing the kind remembrance entertained by the Princess and himself of their visits to Paris, and of the great kindness displayed to them by her in the Tuileries, and begging to know in what way either the Princess or himself could serve her. The Empress says she is in excellent health and good spirits, as is also the Prince Imperial. Lord ASHBURNHAM has offered her his mansion in Sussex; the Duke of NORFOLK, Lord PETRE, the Marquis of LANDSDOWNE and many other persons have begged permission to pay their respects to her.

GERMAN AGGRANDISEMENT.

Alsace to be Held—Garrisons Established at Various Points—Strasbourg the Capital—The Negotiations with the South German States.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The *Provincial Correspondens* says the troops from Strasbourg and the reserves from Freiburg, have been detailed to occupy Upper Alsace, including the Cities of Mulhouse and Colemar and the surrounding country, and to capture Belfort, Schlesztadt and New Brisach. This effected, they will advance to the interior of France.

THE ALSATIAN CAPITAL.

The seat of government of Alsace has been restored to Strasbourg. Affairs in that city have resumed their ordinary course so promptly that the correspondents say it is difficult to realize the late events.

SOUTH GERMANY.

Herr DELBRUCK will soon pay a visit to the King's head-quarters, taking with him a plan for the reconstruction of Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Von Moltke—Measures to Prevent the Naval Duel in Japanese Waters—Treatment of Prussian Wounded in Belgium—Gen. Uhrich Thanks the People of Tours.

OSTEND, Oct. 5.—It is not believed that Gen. MOLTKE has been either ill or wounded. The reports about him originate, doubtless, in the fact telegraphed of the death of the hereditary Prince of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

TOURS, Oct. 5.—Further details, tending to establish the death of Gen. VON MOLTKE are published here today.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The *Telegraph*, this morning, has a number of dispatches relating to the rumored death of Gen. VON MOLTKE. The editor, in his comments, expresses the opinion that the lead coffin which passed through Chalons and Toul, contained the remains of the great Prussian General.

THE THREATENED DUEL.

Advices from Yokohama to Sept. 6 have been received. The Japanese authorities have made arrangements to prevent a collision in Japanese waters between French and Prussian corvettes cruising in the vicinity.

ARREST OF A FRENCH EDITOR.

M. LAMON, the editor of the Paris *Pays*, has been arrested. The charges against him have not yet been made public.

THE GERMAN WOUNDED IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5.—The *Moniteur* reaffirms, in contradiction to the German reports, that the Prussian wounded are treated with extreme kindness in Belgium, and adds that the Bavarian Government has already attested Belgian tenderness.

GEN. UHRICH.

TOURS, Oct. 5.—Gen. ULRICH has written a letter of thanks for his enthusiastic reception by the people of Tours.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NASSAU CONFIRMED.

OSTEND, Oct. 5.—The *Echo du Parlement*, at Brussels, confirms today the report sent of the death of the Duke of NASSAU, near Rheims.

M. Thiers' Movements—His Failure in St. Petersburg—Gen. Burnside's Mission.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—M. THIERS' complete failure at St. Petersburg is certain, Russia having reassured the Powers of her peaceful intentions.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A rumor continues to circulate that M. THIERS has arrived at Florence to consult with the Italian Government.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

The story that the American Gen. BURNSIDE has been engaged in an attempt to mediate between France and Prussia is discussed in the Press, and generally discredited.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Resignation of Senor Olozaga—Serious Results Apprehended—Spread of the Vomito—Heavy Rains in Spain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES telegraphs today that the resignation of Señor OLOZAGA, late the Spanish Ambassador to France, which has been formally accepted, is likely to lead to serious results. It identifies him with the Republican Party, and gives great strength to the movement in favor of France.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The vomito has spread to the City of Alicante. The citizens are leaving town....Heavy rains have fallen in Valencia recently, and the streams are swollen to an unusual height. Much damage has been done.

Death of a Philanthropic Banker—Boiler Explosion at Liverpool—The Danish Budget—Case of the Petroleum-Laden Vessel—The Servian Skouptschina.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Mr. SMITH, the Leeds banker, well known for his munificent charities, was yesterday killed by a fall from his horse.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—A boiler explosion occurred at the establishment of Messrs. DUKE & Co., in this city, yesterday. Two persons were killed and the buildings in the neighborhood badly damaged.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—The Budget for 1871 was laid before the Chambers yesterday, and is very satisfactory.

HAVRE, Oct. 5.—The case of the petroleum-laden ship *Kate Smith* has been decided. The Court held that the owners of the ship are not obliged to pay for Police supervision in landing inflammable freight.

BELGRADE, Oct. 5.—The Skouptschina has responded to the Government with a vote of congratulation.

The Pontifical Debt—Garibaldi at Large—The Recent Vote of the Districts Outside of Rome—Ex-Queen Isabella in Switzerland—The Bohemian Diet—Russian Movements.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—It is thought that King VICTOR EMMANUEL will guarantee the Pontifical debt.

GENOA, Oct. 5.—The *Dovere*, (newspaper,) of this city asserts that GARIBALDI has certainly left the Island of Caprera.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Returns from the outer districts of the Pontifical States increase the majority for VICTOR EMMANUEL.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 5, via TOURS, Oct. 6.—Ex-Queen ISABELLA, of Spain, has passed through here, en route to Switzerland, where she will reside.

VIENNA, Oct. 5.—The prorogation of the Diet of Bohemia, now in session at Prague, has been decided upon.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Russia has, it is stated, in preparation a plan to accelerate the embodiment of the retired soldiers and of those on leave. A Cossack force has been sent westward from the Don. Active preparations are being made for operations in Western Caucasus. The Government of Odessa denies that there is any concentration of troops near the Turkish frontier.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Japanese Preparing to Attack Corea—More Assassinations—Gathering of Chinese Forces.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—It is stated that the Japanese have decided to attack Corea....Later advices from Hong Kong report further assassinations of foreigners by the Chinese. It was reported that Chinese troops were being collected between Tien-tsin and Pekin, nominally for the protection of foreigners. Strong doubts are expressed as to that being the real intention of the movement.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Trial of Wilson, the Connecticut Murderer—Escape from Jail—Stabbing Affray—Gamblers Flogged—Case of Suicide.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—The trial of JAMES WILSON, alias Dave Kently, for the murder of Warden WILLARD, of the Connecticut State Prison, commenced in the Superior Court, today, before Judge CARPENTER, of the Supreme Court, and Judge MINOR, of the Superior Court. The day, so far, has been consumed in efforts to obtain a jury, and only three have been selected. The prisoner now says that when the jury is impaneled he will dismiss his counsel, A. P. HYDE and D. S. CALHOUN, and himself conduct the defense.

The jury was impaneled in the course of the afternoon and the hearing of the evidence will take place on Thursday forenoon.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 5.—ROBERT GRAY, a prisoner in the jail here on a charge of pocket-picking, escaped last night. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs about 140 pounds. Sheriff VEDDER offers a reward of $100 for his capture.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 5.—JOHN FIELDS, the keeper of the Limerock Hotel at Smithfield, was stabbed in three places, last night, by GEO. W. SEAGRAVE, who was arrested. The wounds are supposed to be mortal. There is a woman in the case.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 5.—At Christiana, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Monday night, the citizens captured twenty gamblers and whipped them. They had been defrauding the white and black employes of the Railroad Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—PETER FRANK, a German, placed a pistol loaded with buck-shot to his forehead, this morning, and blew the entire top of the skull off. His death was instantaneous.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 5.—A reward of $500 is offered for the arrest of the murderers of JESSE L. SAVAGE, who died here on Tuesday morning of wounds received on Saturday evening from ruffians who followed him from New-York for the purpose of robbing him.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 5.—The Grand Jury reported a bill of murder in the second degree against E. G. STEVENS for the murder of HENRY F. GARDNER at Franklin, and his trial is to commence on Tuesday next. No indictment was found against DANIEL E. HILL, of Northfield, on the charge of adultery and abortion on CLARA A. DOW, of Boscowan.

THE VIRGINIA FLOODS.

Devastation in the Lower Valleys of the State—Houses and Stores Carried Away Bodily—Terrible Deaths and Hairbreadth Escapes—Ruin and Destruction in the Path of the Freshets.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 5.—All the bridges on the North River have been washed away. Every building, eight in number, on Jordan's Island, near here, along with the greater portion of the island itself, were carried off, and the stone causeway between Gibson's Mill and the island was utterly destroyed, not a vestige of it being left. PATTERSON & ALEXANDER's ware-house, filled with country produce and goods belonging to the citizens of the county, was washed away. A large stock of goods in MCNEIL's ware-house, at the mouth of Wood's Creek, sustained damage amounting to almost total ruin, the water having been at one time level with the roof of the building. All the goods—a very large quantity—in the co-orporation store, kept by CAMPBELL & SON, received more or less damage, and the building was almost completely inundated. All the mills on the Buffalo and Collier's Creek were very seriously injured. The dwelling-house of Mr. THOS. WOOD, on his farm, four miles and a half north of Lexington, was swept away, and it is feared his family have shared the fate of the house, as no information of their whereabouts has been received. Mr. TANKLEY's family, one mile below Mr. WOOD's were rescued from the second-story window by a boat. The large frame store-house belonging to Mr. RIX, containing a very large stock of goods, was seen gliding down the river in apparently as good condition as it was before being washed from its foundation. The merchandise could be seen through the windows as nicely arranged as before. One hundred cords of wood and one thousand feet of lumber were carried off from the wharf at the town. The water was twenty-five feet nine inches higher than the average water marks. The North River Canal, from Lexington to Balcony Falls, a distance of twenty-two miles, has been so utterly ruined that it is feared it can never be reconstructed. Not less than $100,000 will cover the loss sustained by the corporation of Lexington. The flood in Nelson County was very disastrous. The town of Scottsville, on the James River, Kanawha Canal, was almost washed away.

HARRISONBURG, Va. Oct 5.—Accounts continue to come in of the destruction of property and the loss of life in the lower valley of Virginia, and are truly heartrending. At Castleman Ferry, Jefferson County, the destruction is complete, all the houses, sixteen in number, were driven from their moorings by the surging waves, and the main building of a hotel and a store-house alone are left to mark the spot. The Bessey Company lose heavily, the whole of the trestle work and all the bridges from Harper's Ferry to Shenandoah City, being swept away. It is supposed that it will take at least a month to repair damages and resume the running of the trains on the Winchester branch to Harper's Ferry. The mail train now runs to Halltown, and mails and passengers are transported to and from that point and the ferry, in coaches and wagons. Every building from Shenandoah City to HALL's Works is gone, and from HALL's Works to the old Shenandoah bridge, but few houses are standing, the whole number destroyed in the vicinity amounting to forty or fifty. JOHN B. LEWIS was drowned, and his house, near the mill at Rockford, was swept away. The steam saw-mill of GEORGE W. EICHELBERGER, near the Clarke line, was also swept away. JOSHUA MYERS' barn and all his buildings except one were destroyed. JOHNSON's large woolen factory, at the mouth of the Buelskin Run, was submerged to the second story. The old ferry-house at Shannondale, Walraven's saw-mill and house, the fine distilleries of Messrs. AVIS & Co., with their stills and fixtures complete: also, the dwellings of MARY VAN VACTER, JOSEPH STARRY, JESSIE HARRIS, JEFFERSON & Co.; the dye-house and other outhouses at Watson's Factory were swept off, and the mills, stock and machinery were considerably damaged. The destruction at Key's Ferry was complete; the old Mansion House, in the occupancy of DANIEL ALLSTADT, who had scarcely succeeded in removing his family before the house and stabling and farming implements became common food for the raging waters. JOHN G. COCKERILL lost $4,000 in bonds, which he had spread out on a table in the house to dry. A number of lives are reported lost between Harper's Ferry and Staunton. They are estimated at nearly 100.

STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 5.—The trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will run through from Richmond to White Sulphur Springs by means of laying at Moore's Creek and Waynesboro, on and after Friday next, when passengers and mails will go through without further delay.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Tuesday, contains the fullest particulars. We condense as follows:

Our last report left the waters of the James receding, and they have continued to recede up to this hour, returning within their banks, and leaving behind upon the streets and other flooded places a muddy deposit, which fills the air with an intolerable stench, and makes pedestrianism almost impossible wherever it is. Some idea may now be had of the vastness of the freshet and of the damage done, though cellars, basements and spots lower than the general level of the streets, are yet filled with water. Our people, no longer panic-stricken, are at work with zeal and industry repairing, sweeping and scrubbing out and getting their houses and premises back to a state of primitive cleanliness.

LOSSES REPORTED.

We are able to give the following items of losses, which were in most instances obtained from the proprietors themselves, but in some cases where they could not be seen, were made up from the best information we could get from others. The damage sustained by the Tredegar was not great, consisting chiefly in the rust put on tools and machinery, and the floating off of some loose material. Workmen are busily engaged in removing the accumulated deposits of mud and *débris*. They will be able to resume operations fully as soon as the break in the canal above their works is repaired.

All the damage done the water-works was in the washing away of a small out-house which had been recently built, and the inundation of the beautiful yard which had been laid off with so much care. This was being restored to order, yesterday, by a force of six hands, under the direction of Superintendent DAVIS. By the forethought of the manager of the Pump-house, all of the tools, patterns and other portable property were removed before the great rush of waters came. About twenty-five feet of the dam used for a guard-wall to the head-gates were destroyed. Superintendent DAVIS informs us that $2,000 will cover all the loss.

BREAKS IN THE CANAL.

One hundred hands were all day long, yesterday, employed in mending the gap in the canal, under the superintendence of Mr. MALLORY, of the Tredegar Iron Works. They are pushing the work with all possible speed. The width of the gap is now ninety feet. There is a break in the canal just this side of the four-mile locks. It is now about fifty feet long, but is being rapidly reconstructed.

GOVERNMENT LOSS.

The United States Government loses about $7,500 by damage done to goods stored in the bonded warehouse of S. C. TARDY & Co.

BELOW THE CITY.

Below Drewry's Bluff the low lands were inundated to a depth never before known. The wharf near the Bluff was carried away. The destruction of wharf property along the river is general and complete. The wharves at Osborne, belonging to the Clover Hill Railroad property, are gone. They were erected at a cost of upward of $2,000. The same fate visited those at the Howlett House and Curl's Neck.

THE STEAMERS.

The New-York steamer *Wyanoke* encountered the flood off Osborne's, but was compelled to turn back, firing signal guns on the return. The *James S. Green* laid off Howlett's. The *Blue Knight* came in sight of Osborne's, but had to put back. The *Wyanoke* and the opposition steamer, *G. W. Upton*, will both arrive this morning.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, on yesterday morning, or at least that portion included in and adjacent to the deluged district, was wide awake early. Those who had fled from home for safety, being anxious once more to be domiciled under their own roof, and the employes at the various mills were on hand to render assistance in clearing away the wreck and getting ready for future operations. It is pleasing to know that the damage, neither to the mills nor town property, is as much as was expected, and that operations will be resumed in some of the establishments much sooner than we could have reasonably expected. The establishments which Saturday, on account of the confusion failed to pay off, came down handsomely yesterday, and this added no little spirit to those who were busily engaged in clearing away the wreck. The paper-mill bridge was washed against the arch on Hull-street, and the large pond of the Manchester Manufacturing Company succeeded in removing the greater portion of it away on yesterday. It is impossible at this moment to estimate with certainty the amount of loss, as the losers themselves cannot tell for some days. ALLEN & Co., Manchester Bucket Mill, the first building on the canal, are the heaviest losers in lumber, stock, machinery, &c., besides a new building, which was turned over, is a wreck. Their loss will exceed $5,000. The paper-mill is damaged possibly to the extent of $1,000. The Messrs. STACY, at Shuck Factory, and the City Mills will not lose over $250. The loss at the celebrated Manchester Mills is so slight that Mr. MCCANCE did not estimate it. The James River Manufacturing Company lose about $500. Hogan's Manchester Corn Mill lost a little lumber and a few bags of corn. Loss about $100. The forebay at this point was carried away, as were the waste-gates and waste-way. Preparations are being made to repair this immediately. At BAIRD's foundry the greatest damage is caused by mud. They lost their forebay and penstock, also some foundry flasks and gates, which were recovered in Marx's field. Their loss will not exceed $500. Active preparations for a speedy resumption of operations are being made at all of the above establishments. GEORGE SHARPE, residing in Marx's field, lost there and on Sharpe's Island $2,000. Messrs. LATHAM, WELLS, PURYEAR, and Mrs. ROGERS and others, lost probably $1,000. W. B. WEST, at "Brandy Station," and BEVERLY WILLIAMS, "Sturgeon Hall," lost each about $250.

ITEMS.

The inhabitants of Vauxhall's and Belcher's Islands are back in their old quarters. Talbot's and Sharpe's Islands are perfect wrecks. The Manchester Trustees were in session yesterday and last night devising measures to repair the town property. The people are jubilant at the prospect of a free bridge. The most pleasing feature of the calamity is the good spirit that prevails, every one taking their losses with perfect composure and going to work with a will to retrieve them. In a short time every vestige of the great flood of 1870 will disappear and be known as a thing of the past—not, it is true, "a joy forever"—but a reminder that the utmost caution must be exercised. Forewarned is forearmed, and should we be visited with another deluge may we be even better prepared than at the late one. The speed of the Free State is unquenchable, and she is compelled to rise from her present desolation.

THE FLOOD IN THE SHENANDOAH.

We gather the following information from Mr. S. S. TURNER, member of the House from Warren, now in this city, and who left that region on Saturday:

It began to rain on Wednesday evening about dark, continuing without intermission through Wednesday night, Thursday, and Thursday night, with heavy showers on Friday, the Shenandoah River making its first angry demonstrations about daybreak on Friday morning. Rising with fearful rapidity, at noon it had become an irresistible flood, carrying everything before it. Rising to near fifty feet above its ordinary depth, it presented a grand and fearful spectacle, bearing with its current mills, houses, barns, crops, indeed everything that came in its way. Large trees that had stood for centuries and marked its banks offered no impediment to its power, but were swept away as reeds—its whole surface was covered with the accumulation from years of industry.

The destruction of property in the Counties of Rockingham, Shenandoah, Page, Warren, Clark and Jefferson has been terrible, including the entire crop of corn and hay, with the unthreshed crops of wheat, rye and oats along the river bottoms. The bridges of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad, across the north and south branches of the Shenandoah, were carried off, and it is feared other other bridges above in Shenandoah County. The damage to this road has been very great. Almost all the river mills in Warren County were swept away, with many dwellings. Near Front Royal, the dwellings of Messrs. HILL, SMITH, THOMAS, BLAKEMORE, HOSKINS, and others, were carried off. BLAKEMORE's house was torn from its foundations before his family, consisting of himself, wife and five or six children, could leave it. Two of his children are reported saved. Staying with him were Mr. and Mrs. RIDGWAY—married some six weeks ago. While the husband was attempting to save his wife they were separated by a drift—she finding a watery grave, he saving himself with difficulty in the branches of a large sycamore, from which he was rescued some six hours afterward. In a tree below and near him was lodged a gentleman from Page County.

N. S. ROY and R. B. BAGLY, two young gentlemen of Front Royal, made a daring attempt to rescue them, and succeeded in saving the last-named, but in the attempt afterward to reach young RIDGWAY their boat sunk, and they found safety in the upper branches of an adjoining tree, where, without clothing, they remained until Saturday morning, when all three were rescued by friends, who spent the night upon the river-bank cheering and keeping them awake. During the night a boat had been made, and at daylight was launched a mile above, so as to reach the tree. Daringly managed by Messrs. WILSON and BAXTER, the effort was successful, and all three were safely landed some distance down the stream. Mr. and Mrs. HOSKINS and child are reported lost with their dwelling. It would be hard to estimate the amount of loss to this region by this storm. It is unprecedented and immense. The river was twenty feet higher than in the great flood of 1852. And to the rapidity of its rise tradition furnishes no parallel. It will require years to repair the damage to this fertile region of our State. The Potomac above Harper's Ferry is not much swollen—the rise in that river being caused by the immense amount of water forced into it from the Shenandoah.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Bank of California—Honors to Farragut—Burning of Snow Sheds on the Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—The Bank of California has re-elected the old officers. The affairs of the bank are satisfactory. The dividend for the past year amounted to $600,000....The Society of California Pioneers has adopted resolutions in memory of the late Admiral FARRAGUT, who was an honorary member of the Association.... Three additional arrivals from the Codfish Fleet, yesterday, brought over a quarter of a million fish....About a mile of the snow sheds of the Central Pacific Railroad, near Cisco, were burned this morning.

Mining Dividends—Railroad Enterprise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—The Chollar Mining Company have declared a dividend for September of $8, and the Hale & Norcross Mining Company of $5 per share. The California and Oregon Railroad has been surveyed to the Shasta Valley, and the work is being vigorously forwarded, with the expectation of reaching Tehuna before the rainy season.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BATH, Me., Oct. 5.—On the question of an additional loan of $177,000 in aid of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad, the vote of this city, to-day, was 321 yeas to 144 nays. Newcastle, Damariscotta, and Nobleboro have also voted additional loans, and the remaining towns on the route will no doubt do the same, thus insuring the early completion of this road.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 5.—JOHN S. BABCOCK, while gunning on Sunday in Arcadia, was shot in the side by the accidental discharge of his gun. His condition is critical.

Departure of the Westphalia.

The steam-ship *Westphalia*, of the Hamburg line, went to sea at an early hour yesterday morning, instead of taking her departure on Tuesday afternoon. Her agents say that she could not complete her loading in time, but it is said that her Captain did not deem it safe to get into the offing in such close proximity to the French covette, the *La Touche Treville*. The *Westphalia* is reported to have taken a southerly course, and to have crowded all steam as soon as she crossed the bar at Sandy Hook.

WAR LETTERS.

THE INVADING HOST.

Unreliable French Gossip—Heavy Rains—Local Matters in Rheims—The Future Government of France—Popular Sentiment.

From a Special Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF HIS MAJESTY, THE KING OF PRUSSIA, RHEIMS, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1870.

At various periods I have enlarged on the apparent responsibility devolving on the Parisian newspaper Press in disseminating statements which are either contrary to existing facts, or have the tendency to exaggerate the true state of things. I could hardly have believed that the audacity of playing on the credulity of the people could have been carried so far as actually shown by late Paris papers which have accidentally reached us here. From them I learn that the *Moniteur* of the 4th September blandly informs the good people of Paris that King WILLIAM of Prussia has become insane; that the state of his health was so precarious that he had to be transported in all haste to Berlin, and that the Crown Prince was only awaiting the arrival of Gen. MANSTEIN, who would assume the command of the army during his absence, necessitated by the misfortune which had befallen his royal father. The incident, I believe, was first given by the ingenious editor of the *Figaro*, with all necessary additions, in order to make this piece of news welcome and savory. Your readers are of course fully aware that all this, as well as most other items to which the Parisians are daily treated, are pure inventions. His Majesty enjoys excellent health, although when I saw him yesterday he appeared somewhat careworn, which, considering the fatigues contingent on camp life at his age, cannot excite the slightest degree of surprise.

HEAVY RAINS.

The rain-fall during the last few days has been heavier than I ever remember to have witnessed in Europe; particularly yesterday morning, when I happened to be out in search of news, I was caught by a pelting shower. It did not prevent, however, the King to turn out and get a thorough ducking in braving the elements, merely for the purpose of welcoming the regiment of Ziethen Hussars passing through Rheims en route to the Army of the Crown Prince, now moving toward Paris. The King came out of the Episcopal Palace just as I was passing. Neither the early hour nor the pelting rain seemed to concern him. With a keen, searching eye he examined his Hussars, and in a hearty, good-natured tone, he repeatedly wished his men a "Good morning," which was quietly and respectfully responded to by the boys. I did not stand further than two yards distant from the King, and though the incident may appear to be of a trifling nature, I confess it impressed me considerably. Count BISMARCK-BOHLEN, a nephew of the Great BISMARCK, who is one of the officers in attendance on the King, was the only one who accompanied his Majesty. From a short conversation I had with this gentleman, I gathered that the King felt an actual delight in showing his soldiers that he is willing to share at all times the hardships of a campaign, and that notwithstanding his old age he is ready to encounter all and every obstacle, and brave the elements rather than seek shelter. It occurred to me from what he said, that the King preferred even to take advantage of the occasion in order to make the soldier feel that what his King can endure should be easy for him to bear.

LOCAL MATTERS.

I told you in my last that the inhabitants bore their misfortunes bravely, and that, notwithstanding the number of soldiers having been very considerably augmented by the arrival of fresh troops, both Bavarians and Prussians, there has been no trouble whatsoever. I have also informed you that the Mayor (*Maire*) of the city had been retained by the Prussian authorities. On the receipt of news from Paris yesterday conveying the news that the Republic had once more been promulgated, the Mayor, consulting the wishes of the Town Council, issued an address informing the inhabitants that he was unable, under the circumstances, to direct the affairs of the City; that they, the Mayor and Councilmen, had resigned the position they held, and appointed out of their number a committee of ten members to assume the responsibility of watching over the interests of the city. It is needless to say that this proceeding highly incensed the Prussian authorities, and that the whole was looked upon as an act of insubordination, and this was notified to them by a document, of which the contents speak volumes, and convey ample evidence that the Prussians have no desire to be identified with the Republic.

FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

Yet, in official circles, it has been given out that the Government of the King had no desire to meddle with the internal affairs of France, and that the people would ultimately be at liberty to choose the form of government which, according to their ideas, best suited their interests. I must add to this, that, so far as I have been able to get an insight, the people of Rheims, nor those of the surrounding districts, are at all anxious to support Republican institutions. I have been at great pains to establish this fact, and after a searching investigation I have gained the conviction that there are no Republicans in this part of France. Townspeople as well as farmers and peasants boldly declare that, although they voted reluctantly in the affirmative when the *plebiscite* was brought before them, they did so because they preferred Napoleonic rule to that of a Republican rule. Republic, appears to them synonymous with revolution and anarchy. There may be a few intelligent men in the City of Paris who earnestly desire the establishment of a republic, but the feeling of the country is unanimous on the question, and if the opinion of the people of the departments of the Moselle, Meurthe and Marne is asked, and their votes taken, free from intimidation, it is quite certain that it will go against a republic by an overwhelming majority. In common with many others, I have always been led to believe that France was centered in Paris. I have now been able to gather evidence which goes far to show that this view is entirely erroneous. Americans and other foreigners residing for a number of years in Paris, leave the city under the pleasing impression that they know France. I can assure them that this is quite a mistake. The people inhabiting the City of Paris, and those of the provinces which are now subjected to the military rule of Prussia, are two distinct bodies; there is nothing akin in their feelings and in their sentiments, beyond a a justifiable pride of being a Frenchman. Many, I believe, would even sacrifice this, and put their pride in their pockets—if even for a time only—and become Prussians, rather than suffer anarchy and revolution; and this, so far as I can see, they cannot disconnect from republican institutions. They point to the history of the country in support of their views, and assert that to establish a republic it is necessary to have republicans. Your readers will easily perceive that I do not advance any theory of my own, but that, on the contrary, I would fail in honestly discharging my duty if I were not to relate things as I find them. Well, come or not, the truth must be told: the people, at least so far as these provinces are concerned, are not ripe for a republic. They are neither prepared nor educated for it. I take it for granted that Count BISMARCK was fully aware of this state of feeling before he induced the King of Prussia to enter upon this war. There was never any doubt on my mind that Prussia would come out victorious in a struggle

with France. True, I did not anticipate results of such magnitude or importance, but I felt sure that in the end Prussian arms must get the upper hand, if even it might go hard with them at the outset. At the same time I was uncertain of the ultimate consequences, in a political point of view. I have already alluded, in a former letter, to the prophecy of NAPOLEON I., that fifty years after his death Europe would either be Muscovite or Republican; but then I said to myself Count BISMARCK must be fully aware of the fact that a victory over French arms would create unsurmountable difficulties in maintaining the Empire. He must have been cognisant of the fact that the Emperor NAPOLEON could never return to Paris unless he had been victorious, and that in the event of NAPOLEON being unable to retain the reins of Government, that the declaration of the Republic would follow as an immediate and inevitable consequence. The march of events has proved that I was correct in the views which I ventured to express on this subject. At the same time I cannot help thinking that these events have all been provided for. Count BISMARCK is fully equal to meet the emergency, although we outsiders are for the moment unable to see how he will be able to extricate himself from the difficulties which apparently surround him. I had occasion within the last twenty-four hours to see the Count at three different times, and his easy and unconcerned manner showed very plainly that he did not think that such a word as "difficulty" existed in the dictionary. Again, from frequent conversations and a somewhat intimate knowledge of his character, I feel persuaded that he would not be led to communicate his plans or opinions on this subject, for the present. I know that a clever correspondent has led the American newspaper community into the belief that Count BISMARCK can be interviewed. Anon more on this subject, as I must continue this letter to-morrow.

LUPUS.

ENGLISH NOTES.

The Tidings from France—Policy of the Great Powers—Paris and its Condition—Questionable Neutrality—Help for the Republic—A Cry for Intervention—Belgian Sympathy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870.

The Prussians have gathered around Paris, and there is no hope of peace. "The Parisians," BISMARCK says, "are to be left to cook in their own juice." A correspondent of the *Standard* informs us that this was what the great statesman said over his champagne at Rheims. The horrors of a siege like that of Strasbourg or of Metz—famine, pestilence, fire and blood—this is BISMARCK, for a people cooking in their own juice! Setting a village on fire in a hundred places, and burning its women and children alive, is a more rapid method of cookery. No hope of peace! The Republic, which has inherited the war from the Empire, has sent M. THIERS to England, Russia, Austria, asking the mediation of the Great Powers, and offering such terms as a magnanimous enemy might accept. The new Government of France it is said, offers to pay the expenses of the war—all that an impartial tribunal may award; to give up half its navy; to raze its frontier fortresses; to abolish its standing army. What it will not do is to sign away its provinces and expatriate millions of its most patriotic and devoted people. France will fight to the last for the integrity of her territories. Germany will take nothing less than Alsace and Lorraine; so the bitter war must go on—every day more bitter, more bloody, more terrible.

POLICY OF THE POWERS.

But a change is coming over the feeling of England, and I think of all the European Powers. The greed of Prussia is too evident. It made war with Denmark, then with Austria, now with France—and each time with annexation of territory. Whose turn will come next? Russia is now making the most active military preparations. Austria is very uneasy. In England there are loud cries for an effective armament. Had England been in a condition to defend Denmark, all this might have been prevented. Now England fears for herself, and fears only Prussia.

PARIS.

The newspapers which come to us from Paris this week—each, perhaps, the last we may get—and the letters of the correspondents who have decided to remain and take the chances of sending their letters, give us a vivid picture of a great city preparing for the worst. Thousands have fled, camping for days and nights around the railway depots. One American lady who so bivouacked with her six trunks, lost three of them and her purse while waiting for a train. All this is now over. Lord LYONS warned the English last week that if they stayed any longer it would be at their own peril. The Americans, who are now in higher favor than ever, trust in their Minister and their flags. Paris is a camp. Every theatre is closed, every concert-room. Thousands of the dangerous classes have been swept up and sent away. The beautiful gardens have been given to the cattle and sheep. The streets are no longer watered. Artillery encamp in the gardens of the Tuileries. The Palace itself is turned into a military hospital. Paris has within its walls an army of more than 300,000 men—as many at least as the Prussians can gather around the entire circuit of her fortifications. There are about 100,000 regular troops, including 80,000 cavalry, 100,000 Gardes Mobiles from the provinces, not very well drilled yet, but excellent material, and from 100,000 to 200,000 local militia. I think there are not less than ten thousand sailors from the great Marine fortresses, with naval officers to command them. The artillery of the *enciente* and exterior forts numbers not far from two thousand cannons and mortars, some of the largest calibre. When you consider what heroic defenses have been made at Strasbourg, Metz, Phalsbourg, Toul, Verdun, Thionville, Montmédy, can you not believe that the defense of Paris, with such means and such forces, will be as courageous? People have said these gay, frivolous, sensual Parisians will never fight. The moment the Prussians approach their city they will open their gates and welcome them. But these same Parisians are capable of the most sublime efforts, the most heroic sacrifices. The dandies of Pall Mall and Rotten Row were the heroes of Waterloo and the Crimea. The Prussians will scarcely have gathered around the fortresses of Paris before they will be attacked in the rear and along their whole line of communications. Paris can at any hour send out a sallying party of thirty thousand to fifty thousand men. The country is swept clean of food and forage, and every house and wood that could give shelter is leveled or burnt. The bridges are blown up. The roads are cut up or ruined. All the preparations have been made for such a fight as the world has not seen for centuries. Every Parisian feels that the eyes of the world are on him. If Gen. TROCHU is the man he is represented to be—an honest, hard-headed, determined, fanatical Breton—the Prussians may find a worse than Moscow, and be forced to a more disastrous retreat than that from Russia, for France is coming into a white heat of rage that will spare nothing. I do not undervalue the courage, the discipline, the resources of Germany. But there are obstacles that no army can overcome. NAPOLEON said he could not fight against ninety degrees of frost. How can the armies of Prussia fight against the rinderpest, which is destroying their cattle, against dysentery, which is carrying off hundreds before Metz, against the cold rains of Autumn and the long nights of Winter? There are stories of hard suffering by the French prisoners at Sedan from wet and hunger; but their conquerors were not much better off.

QUESTIONABLE NEUTRALITY.

It is said that the French wounded were left for days uncared for, and great complaints are made of the partiality of the International Ambulance authorities, who profess to help both sides alike; but there are many woes which gather around the conquered. And among the thousands who have mounted the red cross there are too many idlers and curious amateurs who have put it on only that they might see the war in comparative safety. The English have contributed more than a million of dollars, and whenever great subscriptions are made there is a liability to all sorts of blunders, mismanagement and waste. Neutrals are helping both sides, contributing to the costs of the war, and really furnishing both France and Prussia with men and money to fight each other by relieving each to so large an extent of the care of their sick and wounded. The motive is good—the result what you see. When neutrals take charge of the wounded, they relieve the armies of their greatest difficulty.

HELP FOR THE REPUBLIC.

Among those who have gone to help Paris defend herself is Gen. RIPLEY, late of the Confederate Army. As he was in command of Charleston during a siege and bombardment of several months, he may be able to make some valuable suggestions to Gen. TROCHU, and in some degree preserve American neutrality by acting as a counterpoise to Gen. SHERIDAN, who is with the Prussians. France will soon have a forlorn hope of various nations—Americans, Irish, Poles, Italians, perhaps even Englishmen, will be found fighting for the Republic. English! Yes, some English, for the sympathy of the English radicals is now rapidly declaring itself in favor of France, and especially denouncing its dismemberment. A few nights ago a great meeting in the Town Hall of Birmingham was very outspoken on the subject. And the working men of London are not silent. At the Birmingham meeting Rev. ARTHUR O'NEIL said England ought to welcome the French Republic:

"After the glorious Republic of the West—after Spain, Belgium and Switzerland had sent their congratulations, should not England? The future, he hoped, would be full of Republican triumphs. What were their colonies—Canada, Australia—but great Republics? He did not wish to say anything about the future of England. 'I won't, I won't,' said the speaker, 'I won't be tempted to say what is in my heart, that the nation we belong to will ultimately—it may not be in my day—will ultimately be a glorious Republic.'"

Mr. J. S. WRIGHT was eloquent in his denunciations of the horrors of war, and warned his hearers against the cry for an increased armament in England. For what?

"The two most powerful nations in Europe, the only two from which they could possibly receive injury—one with one-third of its soldiers slain, another one-third prisoners, another shut up in fortresses. The victor, if victor it may be, with crippled power, with the pith of her manhood wounded or slain, her resources taxed to the uttermost, the fruit of her fields and vineyards ungathered, her land untilled, her commerce suspended, her manufacturers at a stand, without a navy."

At the London meeting Mr. BEALES said:

"Let there go forth from this meeting an expression of earnest entreaty, an expression embodying the public opinion of that great metropolis, an expression of opinion that might strengthen our Government in any friendly movement to stay hostilities, an expression of earnest entreaty to our German friends to exhibit not only generosity but magnanimity in this, the hour of their splendid triumph, and thus secure lasting peace to Europe."

Mr. ODGER held that—

"it was the duty of England, more than that of any other country in the world, to come forward now in its manhood, and help France to keep that which she had so nobly won, and so dearly earned, inasmuch as in times past England had always been the Marplot of the efforts which France had made in the vindication of her liberties."

A writer in the *Times* defends the determination of the French not to give up a foot of territory. He says:

"Suppose a war with the United States, in which we had suffered reverses, and a demand was made for the surrender of Canada and Nova Scotia. Suppose the inhabitants of the Dominion, full of their old spirit of loyalty, resolutely protested against being separated from England, and Montreal, Quebec and Halifax had, in spite of terrible sufferings from famine and bombardment, stood out against the enemy. Should we, in such a case, be disposed to consent to part with them until our forces were absolutely exhausted, and we were prostrate and hopeless? I think not."

This is hardly fair. Alsace and Lorraine are not distant colonies. Suppose it were Devonshire and Cornwall!

CRY FOR INTERVENTION.

In the English Press there is an increasing demand for intervention. The *Standard*, in one of its many leaders on this subject, says:

"Intervention is our duty as well as our right. It is a duty which England cannot evade just now without sinking forever below the opinion of the world—without sacrificing all that is most precious to a nation—its honor as well as its interest—its good name, its power, its existence."

And it quotes a Heidelburg Professor, who writes:

"To all appearance the war will be brought to an end without England's lifting her trident. * * When the peace comes the contempt of the wide world will weigh on England's shoulders like a mountain; and, perhaps, a compassionate European Congress will one day meet to declare her island kingdom neutral, like Belgium and Switzerland, and enable the Queen of the Ocean to sell her fleet, as a useless toy, to the highest bidder."

The *Examiner*, which once had a wide political influence, says:

"The King of Prussia fought for victory and won; if he continues to fight it can only be for vengeance or for spoil, and he may lose; win or lose, Europe can no longer affect indifference, or acquit herself of criminal complicity, if she permits one of the most illustrious of her family to be done to death, without at least endeavoring to prevent the consummation of the crime. The signatories to the treaty of 1856 have a right to ask Prussia why her armies are advancing on Paris, and on what terms she would consent to peace? It is the old alternative of the brigand—your money or your life—done into diplomatic dialect for the use of Kings. Prussia does not hunger for Holland just now; but her appetite may improve by-and-by. About Denmark she says nothing; but if we are not mistaken, that Naboth's vineyard of the north, if not given up to her freely, will ere long be taken by force. Metz, according to the Chancellor, must cease to be French, and Strasbourg must become the 'German Gibraltar.' As for the coveted territory, we always understand that the House of HOHENZOLLERN disdains the vulgar ways of annexation. The very shadow of danger to German integrity has vanished away. What pretext, then, remains for a violation so ruthless of the common law of civilisation and of the fundamental principles of that religion to whose author the King WILLIAM, from reeking fields of slaughter, is wont continually to appeal."

But the German Press and German people seem to be all for conquest. They cannot feel safe. France is beaten—but she must be dismembered. The Empire is destroyed—but the country must be annexed. The Republic repudiates the war, and demands peace, disarmament, fraternity of nations. There is no sign that Germany will offer a peace that can be accepted; that she has a thought of disarmament, or a feeling of fraternity toward France. Americans who have lived for years in Southern Germany assure me that there has been, for at least two years, a constant excitement against France, stirred up and fed by all sorts of frightful rumors. I can have no doubt that ever since the Prusso-Austrian war hatred of France has been the means used to secure the unification of Germany. But I am just now concerned with the feeling of England. An intelligent London correspondent of the Birmingham *Post* writes that "a change has come over public opinion in the metropolis;" and some get very angry about the attitude of England. One publicist declares that "England has forfeited her position among the great nations;" she has "tamely suffered all this slaughter to take place." Once "the queen of the world," she now confines her action to "merely scraping small quantities of lint and contributing a few rags for the use of the wounded." We have—

"nothing left to pride ourselves upon, save our miserable money bags, which do not even prevent our own poor from living like pigs and dying like dogs. We have lost the art of war; we have lost, still worse, the art of statesmanship; we have lost our name; we have lost our power; all, all is gone, excepting our respectability. As the modern yeatryman is to PITT, FOX or CANNING, so is England of the present day to the England of our ancestors."

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH writes home in the same depressed way. He hopes little from England. But if the English sympathy for France is not very practical, that of Ireland—or the nationalist party in Ireland—is very warm and demonstrative. The Fenian Press is naturally delighted with the Republic.

BELGIAN SYMPATHY.

I wrote to you of the warm sympathy for France I found everywhere in Belgium. It has stood the trial of reverses, and warms with misfortune. In heart, Belgium is already a part of France, and political annexation would be no grievance to the people, whatever it might be to the Government. When the French refugees from the battle-fields of Sedan crossed the Belgian frontier, we are told that—

"the Belgian people in general, and the inhabitants of Namur in particular, received most cordially, most hospitably, most fraternally the remains of the French Army beaten by the Prussian tempest. The French troops had scarcely arrived at Namur, when they fancied they were again among their own families; they were moved so deeply by their fraternal reception that many of them could not refrain from tears."

TONAHNOCK.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Reception of Two Newly-Consecrated Bishops—The Annexation Agitation—Effect of the European War on the Commerce of the Island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. JOHNS, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

Yesterday was a great day on this island. The two Bishops elected in August last by the Propaganda in Rome to fill the two vacant dioceses of Newfoundland,—those of St. Johns and Havre de Grace,—Canon POWER, the late Secretary of Cardinal CULLEN and Principal of the College of Clonliffe, to the former, and Very Rev. Father HENRY CARPAGNINI, a Neapolitan missionary to the latter, were formally received by the people. At the very moment when word was obtained by telegraph by the Administrators of the Diocese in St. Johns and Havre de Grace that the two newly-consecrated Bishops had taken passage on board the *St. Andrew* for Newfoundland, the work of preparation for a fitting reception was begun here. Arches of pine, holly and elm were erected at the ends and in the centre of each street leading to the large cathedral which overtops this city, and other decorations were made. The great building itself was wreathed with flags and Chinese lanterns, and presented a most imposing and brilliant appearance. This cathedral is a magnificent pile, looking out upon the Atlantic, and is the first object visible in approaching the harbor from the sea. Its site cannot be surpassed, for it stands alone on the summit of the city, a huge structure of granite, and it charms every traveler who visits here.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOPS.

At noon yesterday the *St. Andrew* steamed up the harbor, amid the pealing of the sweet-sounding bells of the St. Johns Cathedral, the booming of guns, and the cheers of the people, who thronged the wharves on both sides of the harbor. The Bishops were rowed ashore by a crew of firemen, in a beautiful boat prepared for the occasion, and decorated with a silk canopy like a Venetian gondola. On arriving at the Queen's Wharf a large brass band played "Sound the Loud Timbrel," the "Coolin'" and the "Banks of Newfoundland." The Bishops on landing were greeted by loud and continued cheering, and it was almost impossible to keep a passage-way cleared for them from the landing to their carriage. When they were seated the horses were removed from the coach by members of the Irish temperance and firemen's societies and the prelates were drawn *solens volens* through the city. Flags and banners streamed from the houses, and words of greeting and welcome shone out in large letters on every arch erected on their way. Not a few Stars and Stripes beamed in all their liveliness and popularity among the formal flags of the Government.

THE CATHEDRAL.

On arriving at the cathedral, where an immense crowd had assembled, Dr. POWER, occupying a position on the front steps, made a most eloquent and effective address. He referred to the monuments of religious zeal which had arisen within a few years among a poor and depressed people. He spoke of the future, and in somewhat couched terms dwelt on the theme of annexation. The cheers which responded to his views were wild and deafening. With this address the ceremonies closed. Today the Bishop celebrated a Pontifical high mass, ordained two priests and spoke over an hour on the situation of the colony, its value, and yet the absence of prosperity, which he could not but notice, its fine geographical position, and yet its little commercial and political importance. This he called inconsistent, and argued that there was something radically wrong and a change at once necessary. Not until there was a change, he asserted, could the developments of its rich though dormant resources be realized, and the happiness of its people be established.

ANNEXATION.

There was a private annexation meeting held last night, by a number of influential citizens, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The British Government having treated this her oldest colony in a manner contemptuous and despotic we feel convinced that our course is justified in demanding indemnification from England or even an entire change of government; be it therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of this island, in our firm allegiance to its interests, make a peremptory demand for ample military protection for the security of ourselves and property or if refused, to negotiate, as far as it is diplomatically possible for terms of annexation with the United States of America; be it further

Resolved, That the right of responsible Governments which qualifies us to make such demands—for such Government and such a right are not absolutely practicable without military protection—be made our authority in the course of action.

The people are growing more and more favorable to annexation, which subject wholly engrosses their sympathy.

EFFECT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The effect of the war in Europe upon the commerce of Newfoundland is most apparent. Though large quantities of fish have been taken along the shore and in Labrador, the price is considerably reduced and trade relaxed, as we always found a ready market in Southern Europe at this season, which the war has seriously injured. In Spain, Portugal, Italy and the south of France the demand for the exports of Newfoundland is very small. J. N.

CHINA AND EUROPE.

Will a War Between China and France Involve the Other European Powers?

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 20th ult., received at a late hour last night, among the files brought by the *Batavia*, is an extract on the relations of the European nations with China, and the probable consequence in case of a war growing out of the Tientsin massacre. It takes the ground that these relations are such that no Power can take any steps of importance in the way of negotiation, can press a claim, or attempt to obtain an advantage, or urge a threat, except in concert with the other Powers. "We alone," it says, "(or with the Americans to a much less extent) have really any 'business' in China at all. The other Powers have no 'business' there. But their so-called 'interests,' not of commerce, but of supposed national greatness, forbid their being contented with any position apart from us, or jointly with us on any footing except that of equality." * * * "The unhappy Chinese are conscious that their domestic affairs, or what they fondly considered as such, are superintended not by one foreign partner, but by four, without including Russia. All the peculiarities of the Chinese character, which we have striven so hard to neutralize, sometimes by rough and sometimes by soft means, are, of course, rendered infinitely more jealous and obnoxious, and at the same time amply justified, by the state of things thus produced. They would fain shut themselves up more completely than ever in their old insulation; and the practical impossibility of their oppressors acting in concert gives them advantages for this purpose which for a long time they had not possessed. All recent reports from China seem to teach the same uncomfortable lesson. Nothing can be done with the Chinese. Whether the Chinese Government will not hear of them; not because it has not earned to appreciate their value but because it cannot stir a step in any direction without having first to satisfy, not only the interests, but the "susceptibilities" of the whole circle of diplomatists which surround it. Such seems to be the condition to which we have contrived to bring affairs; and the worst of it is that no practicable issue from these perplexities seems to suggest itself.

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"RIEL's friends here say that it was the dread of vengeance, not of law, that induced him to escape. But the continued cry "L'Amnestie," "L'Amnestie," which resounded here, and was echoed in the newspapers of Quebec, and which as the troops approached grew louder, and was coupled with threats of something that was to happen if the amnesty did not arrive, rather casts doubt on the assertion. Be this as it may, it affords no excuse to the powers at Ottawa for so ordering matters that the escape of those whom the country holds guilty of the murder of SCOTT was certain. Some of your readers may, perhaps, not understand how it happened that RIEL and his friends so easily made their escape, and that no efficient means were taken to prevent them getting off. The matter will be understood by my explaining the position of Fort Garry. The fort stands at the base of an angle formed by the junction of the Assiniboine with the Red River. Over the Assiniboine, which flows past the gate of the fort at a distance of sixty or seventy yards, there was a bridge, and close by this on the far side of the Assiniboine, a ferry across the Red River. Troops coming across the prairie from the Red River are visible from the fort for some distance, and their presence on the river in the neighborhood of the town, which would have to be passed before reaching the fort, would, of course, be known at the latter place before the men were within sight of the ferry. Consequently the movement of troops on Fort Garry in the daytime was so public a matter that persons in the fort had ample time to leave, and, indeed, to take anything they required with them. Col. WOLSELEY had no object in concealing his approach, and, therefore, moved in force in the daytime; but if he had been empowered to deal with RIEL and others the Assiniboine could have been crossed in the night by a company of men without a soul in the fort knowing anything about it, the troops moved from the landing before daylight, and all retreat would have been cut off. This, however, would have been most annoying to RIEL's friends, and some how or another it did not happen. Due notice was given of the arrival of the expedition, and RIEL rode out of the fort, crossed the bridge and, so we are told, watched the firing of the salute from the other side. Warrants were issued next day for his arrest, and for that of O'DONOGHUE and LEPINE, but as far as I can learn, no attempt whatever has been made to take either one or the other of them. Several days elapsed before RIEL and O'DONOGHUE reached Pembina, and competent authorities state that LEPINE has little troubles himself about his Presidency of SCOTT's so-called Court-martial, that he is at present engaged in building a house a few miles up the river with lumber stolen from Fort Garry. RIEL and O'DONOGHUE could easily have been overtaken, or, at least, their crossing the border made a matter of extreme difficulty for them, but for LEPINE, the fact I have mentioned speaks for itself. Hitherto when a British subject has been murdered, it has been the custom of England to ask the reason why. Abyssinia was called to account for merely putting British subjects in prison; but RIEL has been permitted to put them in prison and shoot the most distasteful to him, without any retribution being attempted. Perhaps it is Canada, not England, that is at fault in the matter, although one would have thought that the Government of that portion of the Empire to which the murdered man belonged would have shown the keenest desire to punish the guilty. I repeat, there is a strong impression here that the Dominion Government indirectly connived at the escape from Fort Garry; and remembering the friendly intimacy between RIEL's principal delegate and a leading member of the Cabinet; remembering also the source whence the terms of the Manitoba bill originally sprung, together with Bishop TACHE's avowal to RIEL that "for GEORGE CARTIER they had a friend "as devoted as he was courageous;" and viewing the limited authority that was intrusted to the commander of the Red River expedition, it should be allowed that if the Government is blameless, its members have brought the misconception of its actions upon themselves. The Red River expedition was consented to by England in good faith, and if it has been used to forward the Thunder Bay road, and carry pork and flour to satisfy troublesome Indians, it is not the Imperial Government which is responsible for the act.

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together quiet reigns in Manitoba. It was generally believed the elections for the Local Legislature would take place in a fortnight. The Sheriff, Coroner and Postmaster appointed by RIEL have vacated their offices.

CURRENT NOTES.

The new State capitol of Iowa will cost $1,500,000.

Terre Haute, Ind., has 108 octogenarians and one centenarian.

A noble red man finds congenial employment in cleaning the gutters of Indianapolis.

The new Union passenger depot at St. Louis will cover three entire blocks, and include a splendid hotel.

A youth of Chicago has invented a machine that has supplied its own motive power for seven months.

A brave woman of New-Jersey, some time since, traveled 5,000 miles to take charge of a boy who had been left in her care by a dead friend.

The Michigan State Prison has benefited to the extent of $1,350 by the State Fair. The visitors were charged a small sum for admission, which goes to the library fund.

A cloud, of a deep red color, was recently seen at New-Orleans at an angle of 45° above the horizon, due north, 45° of length, from 25° to 30° of width, and irregular in shape.

The Edinburgh University, of Chicago, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, recently filed a certificate of organization at the office of the the Secretary of the State of Illinois.

The strong-minded women of Michigan are organizing their forces for a raid on the Legislature the coming Winter. They are preparing speeches and petitions without number.

The Stonewall Jackson monumental building, at Abingdon, Va., cannot be completed short of an additional $30,000. The grounds were once owned by the late Gov. FLOYD. The citizens of Baltimore are expected to contribute the amount named.

A nervous war-widow of White County, Ind., recently placed the savings from her pension—three hundred dollars—in a stove for safe keeping, and the notes having been consumed, she now expects that the Adjutant-General will make good the amount to her.

The Roman Catholics of Oregon, Ill., are without a place of worship. Their church was recently closed and locked by a German priest on hearing that a Protestant clergyman had preached a funeral sermon from the pulpit a short time previously. The Bishop has been appealed to.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* is afraid that California will lose its prominence as a wheat-producing State as soon as the new North-west has been opened up by railroads. The districts of California now in cultivation are able to produce 40,000,

FLIGHT FROM PERSECUTION.

Attempt of an Aunt to Kidnap Her Niece—A Lively Scene in the New Court Building.

At the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge BARNARD, the following interesting case was elicited on a writ of habeas corpus: In July last a fatherless girl, aged about fifteen years, voluntarily presented herself at the doors of "The Women's Aid Society and Training-school for Girls," No. 41 Seventh-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street, for the purpose of becoming an inmate. Inquiries were made in regard to her family, and it transpired that she had been living with an uncle and aunt. Her father was a soldier in the Union Army, and died during the war. She stated that her uncle and aunt were very cruel to her, and had persecuted her in various ways. She said that they were both very rigid Catholics, and had sought to bring her up in that faith, to which she demurred. It also appeared that the girl possessed, in her own right, about $1,200, the proceeds of the several payments of pension money granted by the Government on account of her father. The girl was finally admitted into the institution, but her aunt recently went there, and persuaded her to go out on the sidewalk, after which a desperate attempt was made to take her away by force. A policeman came to her rescue, however, and took her back to the institution. A lawyer named JOHN T. ROWLAND was subsequently employed by the uncle and aunt, and a writ of habeas corpus was obtained.

Rev. W. A. MASKER, chaplain of the institution, made a return to the writ yesterday, setting up in substance the above facts, and also that the girl had come to them voluntarily for protection against the persecutions of her relatives. There were some facts also stated tending to show that the main reason why they wished to get possession of the girl was to get possession of the $1,200.

Judge BARNARD asked her if she wished to leave the Home, and also if she had asked to have this writ sued out.

To both of these questions CATHARINE answered in the negative. The Judge then stated that he must dismiss the writ, and remand her to the custody of the institution.

All the parties interested then left the Court-room. When in the lower hall, near the outer door, the aunt seized hold of the girl, and, with the assistance of two or three others, attempted to take her away by force. The cries of the niece soon attracted the attention of a policeman, and also that of Gen. FOSTER and Mr. SAMUEL WENMAN, of the New-York Life-insurance Company, who interfered, after which all the parties returned to the Court-room.

Rev. Mr. MASKER then briefly stated to the Court what had taken place outside. The aunt thereupon elbowed her way to the railing and commenced a tirade of abuse in a violent manner.

Judge BARNARD said he could not listen to such talk. Unless she kept still, he would commit her to prison.

CATHARINE finally left the room, accompanied by a policeman and Rev. Mr. MASKER.

Police Complaints Refuted.

Commissioner BOSWORTH investigated twenty-nine complaints against policemen, yesterday. The most conspicuous case was that of Patrolman JACOB FILES, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who was charged by CHRISTIAN STRACK, of No. 886 Eighth-avenue, with improper conduct toward his wife. FILES answered briefly that he had never spoken to the man's wife in his life, and STRACK having no evidence to offer, the case was dismissed.

The case of Patrolman GEORGE GICK occupied the greater part of the morning, as it involved a question of violation of the Excise law. The complaint was made by FRANCIS DWYER, No. 281 Eighth-avenue, keeper of a liquor-saloon. DWYER alleged a series of outrages upon him by GICK, extending over several weeks, the substance of which was that GICK had refused to allow him to sell liquor in the prohibited hour, and in order to compel him to observe the law had been forced to arrest both DWYER and his bar-keeper for keeping open on Sunday. The complaint was dismissed.

The Kennedy Will Case Still Undecided.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, the hearing in the Kennedy will case was resumed. No new facts were, however, developed. Five witnesses were examined on the part of the contestant, JEREMIAH KENNEDY—two of whom were physicians and the others friends of the deceased. The main points endeavored to be shown by the testimony given, was a repetition of that on Wednesday of last week, namely, that the testator was mentally disqualified from making a will, owing to habitual intoxication. At 2 P. M. an adjournment was agreed to, until Tuesday next, when it was stated that the testimony on the part of the contestant would be closed.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.

No civil calendar.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1632—Pollock vs. Boehm.
1690—Duncan vs. Wood.
436—Essig vs. Knebel.
1666—Selling vs. Truman.
1716—Casey vs. Carroll.
1718—Campbell vs. Otard.
1720—Pease vs. Schirmer.
1722—McLane vs. Ward.
1724—Turner vs. Hull.
1725—Fugelsang vs. Goldfick.
1730—Tobey vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.
1732—Boylis vs. Telfair.
1734—Curtin vs. Crowley.
1736—Gower vs. The Nassau Bank.
1742—Squires vs. Abbott.
1744—Thompson vs. Lefferts.
1746—Hubbell vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1748—Brown vs. Waite.
1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.
1754—Smith vs. Caldwell.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
22—Pike vs. Vosburgh.
53—Fettretch vs. Weber.
57—Barker vs. Seaman.
94—Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Dries.
110 Bell vs. Bell.
111—Same vs. Same.

The call commences at No. 112—Simmons vs. Wood.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

NOTE.—This branch of the Court has adjourned over to Monday next. Chief-Justice BARBOUR remarked in ordering the adjournment, that the Court had now been in session three days of the term with jurors in attendance, and no cause ready. He would not keep jurors in attendance, day after day, awaiting the convenience of counsel.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
70—Wolf vs. Crandall.
174—Lee vs. Collins.
176—Carter vs. Clarke.
178—Brockway vs. Lanan.
182—Moore vs. Walker.
188—Comstock vs. Fisk.
190—Tallman vs. Wilkes.
192—Beglin vs. Pierce.
194—Hoagland vs. Montross.
204—Fearing vs. Wardwell.
206—Hamilton vs. Ashbury.
208—Moore vs. Porter.
210—Grant vs. Taylor.
212—Cooper vs. Edwards.
216—Burger vs. Bauth.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1045—Grogan vs. Garvin.
1896—Woodbury vs. Seely.
1849—Patterson vs. Rocke.
1974—Berkowitz vs. Croll.
2056—Church vs. Duggin.
2091—Brown vs. Williams.
3017—Burgtorp vs. Henrichs.
3032—Levene vs. O'Brien.
3037—Leopold vs. Straus.
4026—Gerdes vs. Riddenhoff.
4063—Alster vs. Drinkhaus.
4034—Terhune vs. Lauer.
4035—Hatch vs. Duggin.
4036—Budlong vs. Brunner.
4048—Hardy vs. Northrop.
4038—Muil vs. Leland.
4039—Thorne vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.
4040—Paeiser vs. Schultz.
4041—Casazzi vs. Biaggiotti.
4042—Gilbert vs. McDuff.

Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
3000—Netter vs. Stockhammer.
3002—Lewis vs. Wolff.
3022—Metzger vs. Kaufman.
3025—Reynolds vs. Frank.
3026—Courtney vs. Brockway.
3036—Downing vs. Ashcroft.
4025—Lesser vs. Klotz.
4027—Schuerlin vs. Koelle.
4028—Dollinger vs. Colwell.
4029—Pool vs. Freese.
4030—Henry vs. The L. I. Brick Co.
4031—Densmore vs. Robbins.
4032—White vs. Wheeler.
3062—Plumer vs. Brewster.
3063—Same vs. Same.
3064—Same vs. Same.
3065—Same vs. Same.
3070—Van Everan vs. Rogers.
4010—Baron vs. Mabie.
4024—Dunne vs. Ivers.
4037—Friend vs. Friedman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

177—Kotman vs. Monsra.
749—Hawke vs. Borenski.
194—Sarner vs. Bernhardt.
185—Oppenheim vs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
765—Detmold vs. Samuel.
196—Larkin vs. Wilson.
197—Gerrard vs. Corse.
198—Same vs. Same.
199—Reilly vs. Archer.
200—Demarest vs. Grant.
201—Reed vs. Architectural Iron Co.
202—Gardner vs. Rowe.
204—McConnan vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
205—Reynolds vs. O'Brien.
208—Bleecker vs. Cohen.

Part II.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
133—Vanderhorst vs. Franklein.
143—Snow vs. Henderson.
207—Suydam vs. Jackson.
208—Miller vs. Wielbern.
209—Kennedy vs. Freeman.
210—Weisenbaum vs. Christopher.
211—Hope vs. McClenahan.
212—Minne vs. Blakley.
213—Edwards vs. Pryor.
515—Kenny vs. Buell.
216—Bondy vs. Graber.
217—Schaffer vs. Simon.
218—White vs. Frink.
219—Reynolds vs. Mortimer.
220—Chandler vs. Burnheim.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—THIS DAY.

Nos.
5—Gardner vs. Hennessey.
67—Brown vs. Brown.
68—Hincken vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
69—Brown vs. Kean.
71—Sanders vs. Glosser.
72—Duffey vs. McArthur.
73—Doherty vs. Stafford.
74—Central Bank vs. Hammett.
75—Ellis vs. Hall.
76—Bangs vs. City of Brooklyn.
78—Tuiford vs. Peck.
79—Williams vs. Mechanics' Ins. Co.
80—Gaylord vs. Madris.
81—Doherty vs. Farrell.
82—Cottin vs. Wilson.
83—Dickhaut vs. Kach.
85—Anderson vs. Hardy.
86—Schindler vs. Harrison.
87—Gaylord vs. Madris.
88—Karcher vs. Willing.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—THIS DAY.

Nos.
[illegible]—Coe vs. Hepke.
[illegible]—Chute vs. Tuttle.
[illegible]—Sue vs. Wright.
111—Brooklyn Union vs. Holt.
[illegible]—Adams vs. Allen.
[illegible]—Heather vs. Hammett.
[illegible]—Ochs vs. Seitzer.
[illegible]—Beyer vs. Burns.
[illegible]—Gill vs. Brennan.
[illegible]—Generis vs. Powell.
[illegible]—Coombs vs. Huether.
[illegible]—Barnah vs. Barnes.
[illegible]—Behn vs. Richardson.
[illegible]—Schneider vs. Schmidt.
[illegible]—Mayer vs. Merchant.
[illegible]—Costelo vs. Kelby.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Kempton vs. McCarthy.
[illegible]—Hussan vs. Sheridan.
[illegible]—Strong vs. Hatch.
[illegible]—Schwand vs. Hantt.
[illegible]—Van Vliet vs. Lynch.
[illegible]—Williams vs. Same.
[illegible]—Morrison vs. Burke.
[illegible]—Carlin vs. Cavanagh.
[illegible]—Barwick vs. Geuteraw.
[illegible]—Rheinhard vs. Beer.
[illegible]—Fitzpatrick vs. McGee.
[illegible]—Drohan vs. Hale.
[illegible]—Hunt vs. O'Riley.
[illegible]—Vogt vs. Hedden.
[illegible]—Powers vs. Curran.
[illegible]—Brennan vs. Quinn.
[illegible]—Lissner vs. Woods.
[illegible]—Ryan vs. Goodman.
[illegible]—Putnam vs. Forge.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Riley vs. Fagan.
[illegible]—Schultheiss vs. Schultheiss.
[illegible]—Meyer vs. Fuchs.
[illegible]—Washburn vs. Rowan.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 5.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the Board of Education vs. John R. Hennessey; motion for a certiorari granted.

By Judge Brady.

Percy vs. Wood; see opinion.

By Judge Cardozo.

Dodd vs. Howell and Davis vs. Winchester; motions granted.

Osgood vs. King; motion granted and reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 5.

By Chief-Judge Daly.

Leland vs. Smith; motion to vacate execution granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—OCT. 5.

Before Judge Sutherland.

AN INTERESTING INSURANCE LITIGATION—VERDICT AGAINST THE COMPANY.

Sarah A. Hand vs. The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company.—This action came up today for a second trial. The facts, briefly stated, are that Mrs. Hand was the owner of a house in Westchester County, on which she had an insurance policy, issued by a mutual company, for about $4,000. This policy was supposed to be good for three years from March, 1860. The loss, if any, was by the terms of the policy, payable to a mortgagee. The policy stated that the owner was to give notice in case any additional insurance was effected in another Company, and in case plaintiff ceased to occupy the premises, the policy was, at the option of the Company, to become void. Mrs. Hand, in 1861, leased the house to a Mr. Curtis, who, intending to make some improvements, with her consent, procured an insurance of $3,000 in the defendants' Company. The loss, if any, was to be payable to Curtis, he to hold the policy as security for advance rent and the amount which he might expend in improvements. A damage by fire occurred, which was adjusted at about $2,000. The plaintiff gave no notice to the Mutual Insurance Company of her having ceased to occupy the premises or of the fact that the house was insured in Williamsburg Company. Hence the Mutual Company refused to pay, alleging that they were not liable, inasmuch as the plaintiff had not complied with the stipulations agreed to in the policy. Her lawyers advised her that she could not recover against the first Company, and she then brought suit against the Williamsburg Company to recover the total loss. The latter defended on the ground that the plaintiff was not the party in interest insured, but that Mr. Curtis was the real party, and no proof of any loss as to him had been made. In any event, the defendants claimed they were liable only with the Westchester Company to contribute pro rata. When the case was tried before Judge Foster held that the plaintiff's agent having represented that there was an insurance in the Westchester Company, though in fact the insurance was void, the defendants were only bound to pay pro rata, and a judgment was then rendered for $600. On appeal a new trial was ordered, and there being no dispute as to the facts, the defendants asked the Court to hold that the plaintiff had shown no case as to the interest of Curtis insured; or if the Court would not so hold, then to hold as Judge Foster had held on the former trial, or else dismiss the complaint on the ground that the plaintiff had not forfeited her rights under the policy issued by the Mutual Company, and could not waive her rights so as to increase the liability of the defendants.

The Court declined thus to hold, and directed the jury to find for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. The damages were assessed at $3,024 87, to which the Court, on motion, added an allowance of five per cent.

For the plaintiff, Messrs. Benedict & Boardman; for the defendants, Mr. L. R. Miller.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 5.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅝	100 West. U. Tel. b. c.	37⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111½	100 do.	37⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	110⅜	100 Adams Express	67⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅜	100 U. S. Express	37
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	111⅜	10 Am. M. Un. Ex.	42⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, x-c.	62⅜	100 do. b. c.	42⅜
8,000 Tenn. 6s, new	60⅜	500 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	92⅜
20,000 do. bet. call	61	50,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	87⅜
1,000 Va. 6s, R. R. old	63	100 Erie R.	22⅜
1,000 N. C. 6s, new	27⅜	100 Erie Pf.	[illegible]
2,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T.	23	400 Reading R.	99⅜
2,000 California 7s	112	300 do. b60	99⅜
5,000 R. I. St. 6s	100	100 do.	100
5,000 N. Y. St. B. L. C.	107¾	500 do. s60	99½
1,000 Alabama St. 8s	100	500 do. b60	100
10,000 Ark. 6s, Fd'g A.	63	200 do. b. c.	99¾
1,000 Jer. City W. L.	93	100 Mich. Cen. R.	120
4,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	92½	300 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	93⅜
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	200 do. s3	93⅜
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	90½	10 Panama R.	88⅜
10,000 do.	90	200 Union Pac. R. s10	27⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	200 do. s10	27⅜
2,000 Cen. P. Gold B.	90½	100 do.	27⅜
10,000 H. & St. J., 8s, Con. B.	106¾	60 Cleve. & Pitts.	106¾
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	93½	200 do.	107
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	97¾	200 do. b60	107⅜
2,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	88¾	600 Chic. & N. W.	81⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Con.	92	100 do.	81⅜
3,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st M.	79½	100 do.	81⅜
1,000 N. Y. & N. H., 6s, bds.	99	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	88⅜
2,000 S. S. 1st M., S. F.	89½	800 do. s30	88⅜
2,000 Chic. & Alt. In. Bds.	90½	50 do. b. c.	88⅜
5,000 W. U. T. 7s, Bs.	93	1800 do. s3	88⅜
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.	95	100 N. J. Central R.	107⅜
85 Central Nat. Bank	105	100 Chic. & R. I.	116¾
40 Tenth Nat. Bank	128	400 Mil. & St. P. R.	64⅜
25 Del. & H. Canal	121½	10 do.	63⅜
150 Mariposa Pf.	11	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81⅜
100 Quicksilver, b. c.	5½	100 Tol. W. & W.	52¾
100 Canton Co. b. c.	67	200 do.	52⅜
100 Pacific Mail b. c.	42½	50 P., F. W. & C. g'd.	93
200 do.	42½	400 Del., Lack. & W.	104⅜
500 do. b3	43	158 Morris & Essex	90
		5 New-Jersey R.	114⅜
		10 N. Y. & N. H. R.	150
		300 Han. & St. Jo.	111
		100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	114

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114	75 Canton Co. b. c.	68
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅜	100 do.	67
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new b3	110⅜	200 Adams Ex. Co.	67⅜
1,000 do.	110⅜	100 United States Ex.	37
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 s3	110⅜	100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	92⅜
4,000 do.	110⅜	200 do. b. c.	92⅜
5,000 do.	110⅜	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. Cts	88⅜
10,000 do. b3	110⅜	2,200 do.	88
35,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	110⅜	20,000 do. b. c.	88⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68	110⅜	100 Erie Railway	23
1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	106⅜	20 Reading Railroad	100
10,000 do.	106⅜	400 do. b3	100⅜
2,000 N. Y. State 7s B. L. Reg.	108	300 do. b. c.	100⅜
10,000 Ten. St. 6s, ex. c.	62⅜	500 do. b60	100⅜
7,000 Va. St. 6s, ex. c.	63	2100 do.	100⅜
1,000 Georgia St. 7s	90	500 do. b60	100⅜
2,000 N. Car. 6s, old b.	50	1800 Lake S. & M. So.	93⅜
12,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July	68	100 do. b30	93⅜
5,000 do. Ap. & Oc.	67	50 Ill. Central	138
10,000 do.	66⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. b3	88⅜
6,000 Col., Chi. & Ind. Cent. 1st M.	79⅜	300 New-Jersey Cent.	108
16,000 do. b. c.	79⅜	200 Chic. & Rock Is.	116⅜
6,000 do.	79⅜	50 do.	116⅜
2,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st	83	90 C., C. Cin. & Ind.	80⅜
2,000 Cen. Pac. g. bds	90½	10 do.	80⅜
20 Continental Bank	94⅜	100 Union Pacific	27⅜
5 Metropolitan Bak.	130	100 Mil. & St. Paul	64⅜
200 West. Un. Tel.	37⅜	200 do. s10	64⅜
40 do.	37	200 Tol., Wa. & West.	52⅜
		100 Chicago & Alton	112⅜
		200 Han. & St. Jos. Pf.	114
		200 Del., Lack. & W.	104⅜
		40 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	73

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5—P. M.

The signs of business on the Stock Exchange are a little more encouraging for an active speculation in the Railway Stocks, and although the quotations are not yet materially advanced for the New-York and Western Roads over the almost stereotyped figures of the past month, the demand shows more spirit and the volume of transactions today was larger. In the special movement in Reading, the business was active and the price advanced at one time to 100⅜ ⅌ cent., partly on the scarcity of the Stock for delivery, but mainly on the reports of the Schuylkill Coal Trade, and the sound and prosperous condition of the Reading Corporation, as a ten ⅌ cent. investment, which the *Bull* interest in the Stock accept as reliable. This movement has, by sympathy, influenced fresh purchases of New-York Central and Lake Shore Stocks, at an advance of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. over yesterday's quotations, and has also imparted firmness to nearly the whole Western list. Among the Miscellaneous Stocks, the advance in Western Telegraph is maintained, and there is a rise of 2@3 ⅌ cent. in Canton, and 1½ in Adams Express.

In the Public Funds the market was steady, without much earnest support from the great dealers. The prices abroad again were higher, but as Gold is lower here and Bills on London depressed below 109 ⅌ cent., the foreign advance is neutralized, and 5-20s close about the same as on Tuesday Afternoon. The 10-40s 5 ⅌ cents., and the long 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881 are firm, on domestic orders for banking purposes. The Pacific Railway Gold-bearing 6 ⅌ cent. Mortgages rule in steady demand, and the Centrals are ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher than at the close of last week. The Southern State Bonds barely sustain themselves, the new Tennessees showing the strongest demand. The old Western Railway Mortgages, bearing 7 ⅌ cent. currency interest are in good favor, and the offerings at the Exchange Board quite moderate. The new Mortgages, created last year and this, and not yet familiarized to the dealings of the Exchange, are dull, and extra rates of interest are paid in some cases for carrying them. The new Railway undertakings of 1869-70 are found, since the War on the Continent, rather in excess of the ability of the New-York market to take care of their engagements conveniently. Some of their Bonds have been withdrawn altogether, and others are being carried at a cost of 12 or 15 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum.

The sales of Gold in the open market today were at 113⅛@113 ⅌ cent. The million of Treasury Gold brought 113@113.10 ⅌ cent. There was not much spirit in the speculation, and but for the scarcity of the cash Gold upon which the Gold Room operators trade to advantage, we should have to report a duller time than usual. The lenders of Gold, today, received a bonus equal to 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. per month, besides the free use of the Currency advanced upon it. The Treasury Office took in $749,000 for Gold Customs, and paid out $564,000 on the 5 ⅌ cents. of 1871, due in January, and now being anticipated at the New-York Office of the Treasury.

The total amount of Gold bid for at the Treasury today was $8,610,000. The following bids were accepted as being the highest for the $1,000,000 advertised to be sold:

Fisk & Hatch.		W. T. Hatch & Son.	
500,000	113.10	20,000	113.00
E. Sweet & Co.		White, Morris & Co.	
20,000	113.02	10,000	113.00
Jay Cooke & Co.		DeCoppet & Tiers.	
25,000	113.01	27,000	113.00
O. C. Magoun.		Parker Handy.	
50,000	113.08	7,500	113.00
Marx & Co.		Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
50,000	113.02⅛	7,500	113.00
Henry Talmadge.		J. P. Underhill & Co.	
10,000	113.01	25,000	113.01
Trevor & Colgate.		25,000	113.01
50,000	113.03	25,000	113.01
25,000	113.02	25,000	113.00
25,000	113.01		
7,000	113.01		
45,000	113.00	Total	$1,000,000

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with the last figures of Tuesday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 5.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅜	110⅜
American Gold Coin	113⅛	113⅛
Bills on London 60 days	109	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅜	60⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅜	93
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅜	88⅜
Reading Railroad	99⅜	99⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅜	116⅜
North-west Common	82	81⅜
North-west Preferred	88⅜	88⅜
Pacific Mail Company	42⅜	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81⅜	81⅜
St. Paul Common	64	64⅜
Lake Shore	93⅜	93⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	33	33⅜
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	107⅜
Toledo and Wabash	52⅜	52⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5.

Gold receipts	$806,779 16
Gold payments	1,168,118 06
Gold balance	61,883,546 79
Currency receipts	547,949 50
Currency payments	991,197 92
Currency balance	7,799,835 82
Customs	749,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	113⅜	5-20 coup., '65	111⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	113⅜	5-20 coup., n. i. '65	110⅜
5-20 reg., '62	108	5-20 coup., '67	110⅜
5-20 coup., '62	112⅜	5-20 coup., '68	110⅜
5-20 reg., '64	108	10-40 registered	106⅜
5-20 coup., '64	111⅜	10-40 coupon	106⅜
5-20 reg., '65	108	6s Currency	110⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62⅜	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81	102
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60⅜	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86	104⅜
Va. 6s, ex coup.	63⅜	Kentucky 6s	98⅜
Va. 6s, new bds.	64	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Va. 6s, reg., o. d.	53⅜	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s, new bds.	90	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C. 6s, old	50	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. new bds.	27⅜	Ind. 5 ⅌ cent.	100
N. C. special tax	23⅜	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '73	100
South Carolina 6s	80	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '78	100
S. C. new bds.	68	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '83	100
S. C. April & Oct.	67	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., '78	100
Missouri 6s	90⅜	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., W. L.	100
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	92⅜	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	107⅜
Louisiana 6s	70⅜	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	107⅜
La. new bds.	66⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106
La. 6s, levee bds.	76⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
La. 8s, levee bds.	87⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101⅜
Alabama 5s	70	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Arkansas 6s	61⅜		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90⅜	Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Gt. Western 1st, '88	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gt. Western 1st, '88	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	88	Gt. Western 2d, '93	88⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	82⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s Conv. '76	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100	Galena & Chic. 2d	98
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	92	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	97⅜
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85⅜	Morris & Essex 2d	94
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	79	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98⅜
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	N. J. Cen. New Bs.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	95⅜
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91⅜
Harlem 1st	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	95
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bs.	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	95
Alb. & Sus. 3d Bs.	92⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	77
C. Bur. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st	110⅜	Chic. & Alton S. F.	102
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	95	Chic. & Alton 1st	102
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct.	90⅜	Chic. & Alton Inc.	90
Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by Mo.	88⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Central Pacific Bs.	90⅜	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	88
Union Pacific 1st Bs.	83⅜	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93⅜
Union Pacific L. G. 7s	70	St. L. & Iron M. Bs.	85⅜
Union Pacific Inc. 10s	73⅜	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	106
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '70	106x	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	92
Alton & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	82⅜	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. D.	87⅜
Alton & T. H. 2d In.	76⅜	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	86
Consol. 7 ⅌ ct., Conv.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st	88⅜
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	109	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	79⅜
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	106⅜	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	66
Lack. & Western Bs.	95	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	84
Del., Lack. & West. 2d	93	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78⅜
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96⅜
Tol. & Wabash 2d	85	Bos., H. & Erie Guar.	28
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs	79		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Shoe and Leather	163
Manhattan	147	Atlantic	90
Merchants'	118	Importers' & Traders'	155
Mechanics'	136	Park	150
Union	135	Central National	105
America	145	Fourth National	105
City	210	Ninth National	110
Phenix	107	Del. & Hudson Canal	121
Tradesmen's	151	Pennsylvania Coal	222
Mech. & Traders'	130	Maryland Coal Co.	26
National	114x	American Coal	35
Merchants' Exchange	100	Canton Co., Balt.	66⅜
Seventh Ward	111	West. Union Tel.	37⅜
State of New-York	105	Quicksilver Mining	5
Commerce	121⅜	Quicksilver Pref.	7
Broadway	250	Mariposa Mining	5
Mercantile	125	Mariposa Pref.	11⅜
American Exchange	118	Mariposa Trus. Ctfs.	85
Chatham	170	Boston Water Power	14⅜
Hanover	100	Adams Express	67
Irving	130	Wells-Fargo Express	39
Metropolitan	130	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2⅜
Citizens'	130	American Express	42⅜
East River	110	United States Ex.	37
Market	125	Merch. Union Ex.	13⅜
Nassau	109	Pacific Mail	42⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅜	102
City 6s, New	101⅜	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	115	115⅜
Pennsylvania Central	60⅜	60⅜
Reading	100⅜	100⅜
Lehigh Valley	58⅜	58⅜
Catawissa Preferred	37⅜	38
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅜	26½
Northern Central	41⅜	42
Lehigh Navigation	33⅜	33⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	89	89⅜

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 21st of September gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,712,367	Increase	£40,728
Public deposits	6,282,406	Increase	216,823
Other deposits	18,856,294	Decrease	1,139,910
Government securities	12,453,339	No alteration.	
Other securities	17,615,542	Decrease	1,146,858
Notes unemployed	12,840,375	Increase	254,190

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,070,045, being an increase of £5,445; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,770,471, showing an increase of £222,519 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the price of Consols with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Same Week last Year.
Bullion	£21,770,471	£20,192,835
Reserve	12,700,428	12,118,460
Notes in circulation	23,070,045	23,076,425
Rate of discount	2 ⅌ cent.	2½ ⅌ cent.
Consols	92⅜	92⅜

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railroad for the fourth week in September:

1870	$405,909
1869	421,998
Decrease	$16,089
For the month of September:	
1870	$1,275,171
1869	1,305,672
Decrease	$30,501

At the annual meeting of the New-York Clearing-house Association, which was held today, for the election of officers, the following gentlemen were chosen to fill the respective positions for the ensuing year:

Chairman—John Q. Jones.
Secretary—Alexander Masterton.
Manager—William A. Camp.
Clearing-house Committee—Jacob D. Vermilye, James M. Morrison, Ephraim D. Brown, Sylvester H. Comstock, Charles F. Leverich.
Committee of Conference—Jacob Campbell, Geo. W. Duer, William H. Kitchen, Edward Haight, F. D. Tappen.
Committee on Admission—William A. Wheelock, William H. Cox, Amos M. Trowbridge, J. M. Harris, Alexander Masterton.
Committee on Arbitration—Robert H. Lowrey, William L. Jenkins, William H. Macy, Shepherd Knapp, Nathaniel Hayden.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co. offer the small remaining balance of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company's First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Bonds at 90. In their prospectus they urge some important considerations in recommendation of the loan to public favor.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1870.

☞ THE PRICE OF THE LAST ISSUES of Five-twenties today is 110⅛—that is, a $1,000 bond will bring, in cash, $1,105.

The price of Central Pacific Bonds, today, is 90¼—that is, a $1,000 bond can be bought for $902 50.

The Central Pacific Pacific Railroad is well and economically managed, and its revenues are large, certain and constantly increasing, as is shown by the following statement of its earnings since its beginning:

	Gross.	Op. Expenses.	Net.
1865	$401,941 98	$121,669 59	$280,272 39
1866	864,917 57	200,710 61	664,206 96
1867	1,470,558 50	430,918 86	1,139,740 14
1868	2,300,767 17	848,186 54	1,457,600 63
1869	5,670,822 26	2,093,538 19	3,577,299 06

The earnings of the main line for the current year will exceed $8,000,000, and are as follows:

January	$419,104 41	May	$709,710 77
February	394,176 47	June	739,974 40
March	488,562 91	July	784,099 64
April	583,766 08	August	800,040 00

The Bonds are dealt in with the same facility as Five-twenty Bonds, and have a market as all the great money centres in the world, such as London, Frankfort, Amsterdam, and at the New-York Stock Exchange. We unhesitatingly advise our friends and customers, who may be thinking of making investments, or exchanging their Five-twenties, to take these Bonds as suitable, safe and advantageous.

We buy and sell Government Securities and Central Pacific Bonds, make collections, and allow interest on deposits. FISK & HATCH.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

$1,900,000

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY. These bonds are secured by mortgage, covering the railroad and the entire property and franchises of the Company, to the Union Trust Company of New-York. They have twenty years to run; bear Seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, 1st May and 1st November, in New-York or London, at the option of the holder, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX; and both principal and interest are payable in Gold Coin. They are also convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the option of the holder.

The road traverses the best district of South Carolina; unites the harbor of Port Royal—the best harbor south of New-York—with the City of Augusta, Ga., and connects directly with all the railroads centering at that point. It forms, therefore, the Atlantic or Seaboard link in THROUGH LINES of railroad extending already many hundred miles west of the Mississippi, which fact assures it a business second to that of no railroad in the South.

These bonds are offered, for the present, at the low price of 88 and accrued interest in currency. We are satisfied of the perfect soundness of the bonds, and consider them, at the price, the cheapest first-class security offered in this market.

N. B.—Phamplets and maps, giving further information, furnished on application.

Governments and other securities received in exchange at full market rates.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-street.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, TRAVERSING THE GREAT STATES OF IOWA AND MINNESOTA.—The road nearly completed and in running order; without competition; with large local and through traffic; an air-line from St. Paul to St. Louis and Chicago. In recommending to the public an investment in the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds issued by this Company, we subjoin a few of the considerations which, we feel, authorize us to assert the superiority of this enterprise over any similar ones now in the market.

The desirability of the Bonds as an investment is assured by the fact that the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad will serve larger and more numerous interests than any other of the Western railroads.

1. It is the shortest line, by forty-five miles, between Chicago and St. Paul.

2. It is an air-line from St. Paul to St. Louis, ninety miles shorter than any projected or constructed road.

3. It is the highway to the North-west and Red River Country. It must receive as feeders all projected and constructed roads north of Mankato or west of St. Paul.

4. It possesses the conditions always requisite to secure a first-class road, namely, a good initial point, an equally good terminal point, and a rich and populous intermediate country. Burlington—and through its connections—Chicago and St. Louis are the initial points; St. Paul and Mankato, and the wheat-fields of Minnesota, are its terminal points; and the Cedar Valley, pronounced by geologists the best soil in the world for cereals, is its bed-track.

5. Its sources of local traffic are immense. Connecting with the great mills of St. Anthony and the Upper Mississippi, it serves all Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri with timber; and, on the other hand, it supplies the same districts with coal from the great coal measures of the Des Moines Valley and of Illinois, which it reaches by its tributaries. The agricultural products of the country are a great source of revenue; the corn of Iowa, the best corn State in the Union—the wheat of Minnesota, the best wheat State—and the immense crops of the great valley lying between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers must go over the road, the freight rates for which are unrestricted by any competition. The population of the surrounding district is already immense, resembling somewhat that of the Connecticut Valley in character, numbers and enterprise.

6. The road is now building at the rate of 1½ to 2 miles per day, and is to be completed in time to move the Fall crops this year.

7. The earnings on the completed portion of the road will pay the running expenses, the interest on the bonds, and a handsome dividend. The actual receipts for June and July (two of the dullest months in the year) demonstrate this statement beyond dispute. It is confidently expected the earnings will be more than double from the connections established when the road is finished to Cedar Falls.

8. The bonds may be either coupon or registered, at the option of the buyer, and may be converted at par into stock of the Company at any time. This privilege cannot fail to cause them, at no distant day, to command a price considerably above par.

9. These bonds are the only mortgage upon the road, and their issue is limited to $20,000 per mile, secured by the rolling stock, road, depots, and the whole property of the Company.

10. The bonds run fifty years, affording an enduring investment, and at the same time assuring the liquidation of the principal by a sinking fund which is duly established.

11. The subscriptions to the stock of the Company along the line of the road are very large, and are paid in with alacrity.

12. The road is built with care and economy, and is under the management of parties of great experience and capital.

13. The road is now near completion, and the bonds only issued against the finished portion.

14. After a most rigid examination into this enterprise, we do not hesitate to indorse these bonds as being as good and as safe as United States 5-20s, and fully equal to any railroad mortgage issued; and until these securities are placed upon the New-York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date.

Government Securities at their present market quotations return as an investment the following rates of interest:

United States Currency 6s, with 26 years to run, 5 per cent., currency.

United States 10-40s, with 24 years to run, 4½ per cent. gold;

United States 6s, 1881s, with 11 years to run, 4½ per cent. gold;

United [illegible], with 5 years to run, 4 per cent. gold;

while the [illegible] bonds return 8¼ per cent. currency interest, [illegible] having the prospect of realizing a large [illegible] their future advance in price.

The above [illegible] small portion of the considerations which [illegible] urged in proof of the assertion that the lo[illegible] to the public possesses in the highest [illegible] every point assuring the safety and profit [illegible].

The small [illegible] balance of it is loan for sale at 90.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The small remaining balance of the loan for sale, at [illegible] accrued interest. These bonds return about [illegible] rate of interest which United States 5-20s [illegible] the security is as safe and fully equal to that of [illegible] issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—A young man with good credentials and ten years' experience in Wall-st., desires a clerkship in a stock or banking house. Address STOCKS AND BONDS, Box No. [illegible], Times Office.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Hides, bdls.	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Copper, cases	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Lead, pigs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	[illegible]	Skins, bales	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Brandy, (Cal.) galls.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Wine, (Cal.) galls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Wine, (Cal.) cases	[illegible]
Hides, No.	7,100		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Scotia*, for Liverpool—1,174 bales Cotton, 16 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible]

By the steamer [illegible], for Liverpool—[illegible]

By the steamer *Caledonia*, for Glasgow—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible]

By the steamer *Parana*, for London—[illegible]

By the steamer *Ville de Paris*, for Havre—[illegible]

ASHES—Pots have been saleable and steady at $6 50@[illegible]. Pearls have been very quiet at [illegible].

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but quoted steady; [illegible] The cargo of 4,000 bags Santos, by the *Anglo-Norman*, at Hampton Roads, has been sold, to go to Baltimore, on private terms. Java has been quite freely purchased recently at full rates; [illegible] We quote Java at [illegible]

COTTON—Has been in more active request for prompt and forward delivery, closing firmly. Sales, [illegible] bales for early delivery (of which [illegible] bales were to arrive), including [illegible] bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to spinners, and [illegible] bales to speculators. Also, [illegible] bales for forward delivery, basis Low Middling, including [illegible] bales for October at [illegible]; [illegible] bales for November at [illegible]; [illegible] bales for December at [illegible]; 100 bales for January at [illegible]; 500 bales, free on board, at Charleston; 500 bales, free on board, at Savannah, and 700 bales, free on board, at Mobile, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding year	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports since our last	[illegible]
Exports last week	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more call for medium grades of State and Western Flour, chiefly in a jobbing way, at a shade better prices. Shipping brands have been very scarce, and held above the views of purchasers; hence, the dealings have been light. The better grades have been quiet, but steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,100 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from [illegible]; inferior to very good extra State at [illegible]; very good to choice do., [illegible]; good shipping extra Western at [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop extra Ohio, at [illegible] ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been held firmly, but has been inactive. Sales reported since our last of 850 bbls. in lots, at about [illegible] for very poor to good Ordinary, and [illegible] for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at [illegible] for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 330 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at [illegible] for Yellow and White Western, [illegible] for Jersey, [illegible] for Brandywine, [illegible] for Marsh's Caloric, and [illegible] for Southern, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	[illegible]
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	[illegible]
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	[illegible]
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	[illegible]
Corn-meal, puncheon	[illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been unusually quiet since our last, and though the receipts and offerings have been light, prices, which opened with an appearance of increasing firmness, closed [illegible] a bushel lower, and weak. There has been but little call for Red and Amber Western (Winter); the only full lots sold were disposed of at [illegible], delivered, for good Amber, though car-loads were reported as low as [illegible] for poor Red, and as high as [illegible] for prime to choice Amber, ⅌ bushel. New Spring has been in some request, but at rates below the views of holders, and the dealings have been on a restricted scale; very good new crop No. 1 changed hands to a limited extent at [illegible]; and fair new No. 2, in car lots, at [illegible] ⅌ bushel. In old No. 2 Spring there has been a very light movement within a range of from [illegible], chiefly at [illegible] for good steamer grades, and [illegible] in small lots, for sailing vessel do., ⅌ bushel. The poorer grades of Spring have been dull and heavy. White Wheat has been in rather more request for milling purposes at [illegible], chiefly [illegible] ⅌ bushel. The general market closed flat and weak. Sales reported since our last of 58,000 bushels, including White Western at [illegible]; Red and Amber Western at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible], for boat-loads of Amber; No. 1 Spring, chiefly very good new, at [illegible]; with car-lots of choice at [illegible]; No. 2 Spring at [illegible] for soft and warm to very good steamer grades, and [illegible] for very good to prime old sailing vessel Milwaukee, and [illegible] for soft to good steamer grades Chicago and Racine; No. 3 Spring at [illegible]; Rejected and Mixed Spring at [illegible]; New Red and Amber State at [illegible]; New Red and Amber Southern at [illegible]; White Southern at [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in quite limited request, closing heavily, with a downward tendency. The dealings have been mainly in new Mixed Western at from [illegible] for poor Ordinary to [illegible] for strictly Prime No. 2, chiefly at [illegible] for boat-loads Prime; and in Yellow Western at from [illegible], in store for Fair, to [illegible] for Choice, delivered, ⅌ bushel. White Corn has been quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for poor to choice Mixed Western, closing at about [illegible] for prime boat-loads, afloat; [illegible] for Yellow Western, in store and afloat; [illegible] for White do.; [illegible] for White Southern, and [illegible] for Unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quite dull, within a range of [illegible] for poor ordinary to choice Western and State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand and quoted heavy, with sales reported of 17,000 bushels, including New Canada, on private terms; Western at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible]; and two-rowed State at [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Barley-malt has been quiet and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, including Canada, at [illegible], the inside price for No. 1 Spring made, and State at [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in moderately active demand at about uniform prices, though closing less buoyantly. Most of the purchases have been of Mixed Western at [illegible], afloat, ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] as the extremes, for very inferior to choice New Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 1,386 bbls. Flour, 30,420 bushels Wheat, and 3,703 bushels Corn, for Glasgow; 31,907 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; and 44,400 bushels Wheat for London.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair request and buoyant in price at [illegible] for shipping, and [illegible] for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at [illegible] as extremes, for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet, since our last at [illegible] for New Crop; [illegible] for Yearlings, and [illegible] for old growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 74 bales; exports, 57 bales.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate call for the low and medium qualities, but at irregular prices; 430 hhds. Clayed Cuba have been placed at [illegible] ⅌ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico, nominally at from [illegible]; New Crop Cuba at [illegible]; New-Orleans at [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been held with increased firmness, on light supply and fair inquiry, chiefly for export; sales, 1,500 bbls. Strained at about [illegible] ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, but held confidently. [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in demand at [illegible], but has been held at [illegible] ⅌ gallon, thus limiting operations. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been rather quiet and lower, with freer offerings reported, chiefly on the basis of [illegible] [illegible] For forward delivery, Western Mess Pork has been quiet and irregular in price. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at from [illegible] as the extremes. Cut-meats have been quiet at about former rates. Sales have been reported equal to 75 pkgs. in lots at [illegible] for City-pickled Shoulders; [illegible] for Pickled Hams ⅌ lb. City-cured Bacon has been quiet, and quoted down to [illegible], chiefly [illegible] for Long Clear, ⅌ lb.; sales, 60 boxes. Lard has been in less demand, but firm, [illegible] [illegible]

SUGAR—Raw have been offered less freely, and have been quoted rather stronger in price, with a fair and more active call for refining grades. Sales, 1,740 hhds. Cuba, [illegible] boxes, and [illegible], chiefly at [illegible], and 300 boxes Havana at [illegible] ⅌ lb. The stock in first hands this morning was estimated at [illegible] hhds., [illegible] boxes, and [illegible] bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at [illegible]; fair to good Grocery grades, [illegible]; good to choice Grocery grades, [illegible]; Porto Rico Grocery grades, [illegible]; No. 12 Box Sugar, [illegible] ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fairly active demand, ranging from [illegible] ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—The demand has been quite moderate, mainly for prime Tallow, at about steady rates. Sales, 81,000 lbs. Tallow at [illegible] for ordinary to choice, chiefly at [illegible] for very good to prime; [illegible] lbs. Stearine [illegible]; and 13,000 lbs. Grease at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted firmer on a reduced offering and moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at [illegible] ⅌ gallon, chiefly at [illegible], [illegible] wood and iron-bound [illegible].

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet and without any notable fluctuations in rates since our last. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,800 bales Cotton, by steamer, at [illegible]; 3,000 bushels Wheat at [illegible] by sail, and [illegible] by steam, ⅌ bushel. For London, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, [illegible] ⅌ bushel. For Dantzic, a British bark with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at [illegible] ⅌ bbl. For Hayti and back, a brig on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

Without any fresh offerings of Beef Cattle since Monday, there was nothing of consequence doing, either yesterday or today, and prices remain nominally unchanged. Texas and Cherokee Cattle are quotable as [illegible] ⅌ lb., and poor to prime Native Steers and Oxen at [illegible], with choice selections at [illegible]; rough Stags, old Cows, and half-fattened Bulls generally sell at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs today were 3,586, and since Monday 6,100. Sheep were steady and firm, and Lambs were scarce and higher. Sheep were sold at [illegible] ⅌ lb., and Lambs at [illegible]. [illegible]

Of Swine, the receipts today were 1,600, making [illegible] since Monday. Live Hogs are in better demand [illegible] ⅌ lb. for live Hogs, and [illegible] for [illegible] Pigs. Sales at Fortieth-street include [illegible] prime Ohio Hogs, [illegible] average, at [illegible] ⅌ lb., and [illegible] choice State Pigs for Washington Market, [illegible] lbs. average, at [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

$46,000!!

THE EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE LIBRARY FORMED BY HON. JUDGE HOLLIDAY, OF CARLINVILLE, ILL., at a cost of nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars, COMPRISING THE BEST EDITIONS OF STANDARD AUTHORS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE, INCLUDING AN UNUSUAL ASSEMBLAGE OF FINE ART AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS, ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS, ILLUMINATED MISSALS ON VELLUM, AND SPECIMENS OF EARLY TYPOGRAPHY, EXTRA ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, BOOKS RELATING TO AMERICA, AN UNRIVALED SERIES OF MS. ORDERLY BOOKS OF THE REVOLUTION, THE MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED FOR SALE, COMPLETE SETS OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE SHAKESPEARE, HAKLUYT, EARLY ENGLISH TEXT, AND BALLAD SOCIETIES, SPALDING CLUB, &c., &c., PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENGLISH RECORD COMMISSION, BOOKS PRINTED ON VELLUM, SATIN AND INDIA PAPER, PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS FROM THE STRAWBERRY HILL, HAFOD, LEE PRIORY AND OTHER PRIVATE PRESSES, ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE, PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

All in fine condition, including many that are bound by the best English and French binders.

The whole will be sold at auction MONDAY, Oct. 10, and the following days, by LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Catalogue, 300 pages, handsomely printed and prepared by Mr. J. W. Bouton, No. 706 Broadway, can be had of the auctioneers. Price, 50 cents.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by A. H. MULLER, F. S. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building, on TUESDAY, 11th October, at 12½ o'clock P. M., one hundred and fifty shares stock of the Ware River Railroad Company, hypothecated to us as collateral security, and sold for account of whom it may concern.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST.

OCT. 4, 1870.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7, AT 10½ A. M., AT THE sales-rooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn—Large assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy and plated ware, velvet and other carpets; also, rose-wood pianos, &c.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS,

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery,

have the largest and best-assorted stock in the City of PARLOR, CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE [illegible] Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

DRY GOODS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

OUR STOCK OF

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, Will amply repay inspection.

WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

Full lines of the celebrated JOSEPH KID GLOVES.

JOBBING-ROOM UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, } New-York.

Nos. 166 and 168 (new nos.) Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known Company, now in the second half-century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies', gentlemen's and children's garments, and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.

NOTE.—THE ABOVE ARE OUR ONLY OFFICES.

MILLINERY.

BINNS' MILLINERY OPENING—THIS DAY—Feathers, Ladies' Hats, elegant Bonnets, Children's Hats. L. BINNS, Manager. Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MARKETMEN AND OTHERS.

Public notice is hereby given that the new market between 16th and 17th sts., Avenue C and the East River, will be opened for the transaction of business on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 1870.

Applications for stands and stalls in said market must be made to the Collector of City Revenue in this department. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1870.

TO PUBLISHERS.—FREE USE OF PRINTING office.—Advertiser will execute newspaper or stereotype composition for reliable parties at lowest rates paid competent journeymen. Apply to RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 114 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. EDWARD HENRY BICKERSTETH, M. A., of London, author of "Yesterday, Today and Forever," will preach in Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th av., FRIDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. DEWITT C. HAYS, SIMEON J. DRAKE.

OCT. 3, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A limited partnership hath THIS DAY been formed between the subscribers, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.

The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is HAYS & DRAKE, and the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is stock brokerage.

The names of the general partners therein are JACOB HAYS and SIMEON J. DRAKE, both residing in the City and County of New-York, and that of the special partner is DEWITT C. HAYS, also residing in said City.

That the said DEWITT C. HAYS, as such special partner hath contributed to the common stock the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and that at which it will terminate is the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JACOB HAYS, SIMEON J. DRAKE, General Partners.
DEWITT C. HAYS, Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of CORNWALL & SEREGA, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. GEORGE CORNWALL, LOUIS H. SEREGA.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

I have this day associated with me my brother, Mr. F. A. SEREGA, and will continue the Cotton Brokerage Business at No. 134 Pearl-st., under the style of LOUIS H. SEREGA & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870. LOUIS H. SEREGA.

MR. F. J. PRUDHOMME THIS DAY retires from our firm. ASHLEY, JONES & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:

ROUTE NO. 1 (By Water.)

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, per 100 pounds, for whole distance between each point.

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—

Fort McIntosh, Texas. | Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas. | Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas. | Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas. | Fort Richardson, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established in North-west Texas, south of Red River.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE NO. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE NO. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—

Fort Griffin, Texas. | Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in North-western Texas.

The transportation to be furnished exclusively by horse or mule teams.

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return toward the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point, empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance traveled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance traveled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the Clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract, if awarded to him; and the residence and Post-office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application, in person or by letter, to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. —," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. REYNOLDS, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 11th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

4,000 pounds Angle Iron, 2 inches by 2 inches.
2,000 pounds Angle Iron, 2½ inches by 2½ inches.
2,000 pounds Angle Iron, 2¾ inches by 2¾ inches.
2,000 pounds Angle Iron, 3 inches by 3 inches.
2,000 pounds Angle Iron, 4 inches by 4 inches.
50 Iron Boiler Tubes, 15 feet long, 3 inches outside diameter.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master United States Navy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening and widening certain streets as laid out by the Commissioners of Central Park, in the City of New-York. The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1868, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to New Road, and the widening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from a point distant one hundred and eighty-three feet and one and three fourths inches easterly from the easterly line or side of Tenth-avenue, westerly to New Road, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Sept. 30, 1870.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE books for taxes on personal property and bank stock will be opened for payment at this office on THURSDAY next, Oct. 6.

Due notice will be given when the books for real estate are ready. BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARDING WESTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Harding Weston, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of October, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of October, 1870. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

o6-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. McCONKEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James A. McConkey, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburg, N. Y., the 28th day of June, A. D. 1868.

D. A. STEPHENS, of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

s22-law3wTh

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA PETIT FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Ritternans, Gausens, Anthony and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Messrs. Frank Lawlor and Hamilton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near 4th-st.
BARNABY RUDGE. Characters by Mr. Stuart Robson and Miss Lillie Eldridge.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
ERNANI, OR THE HORN OF A DILEMMNA. BALLET, &c. Characters by Miss Lisa Weber and Company.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
DEBORAH. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FAUST, (German opera).

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, Jr., and RIP VAN WINKLE. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d.av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 1,241 Broadway and No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our London correspondent authoritatively denies that the document printed in *La Situation* was written or sent by NAPOLEON to the King of Prussia. He also denies that there is any Imperial newspaper organ in England, and says that the Empress never telegraphed to the Emperor to return to Paris. A Berlin dispatch, speaking of the Wilhelmshoehe manifesto, says it is unknown in Berlin. The daily papers of Tours, however, comment upon the document, probably not having seen the denials of its authenticity. A Berlin dispatch says the mission of M. THIERS to St. Petersburg has failed, the Russian Government having assured the Powers of her peaceful intentions. The Manchester *Examiner* claims to have information from Paris by "aerial messenger" that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on the 29th ult., MM. FAVRE and ARAGO protested against the continuance of the war without consulting the people, and MM. KERATRY, TROCHU, and ROCHEFORT dissented from this view. As the period for the elections approaches the old political parties begin to revive, and political topics give place in their organs to the discussion of the danger of the country. M. LUTZ, a member of the National Committee of Defense and a delegate of the Government, was recently arrested in Besançon by the Gardes Mobiles, for what cause is not yet known. A governmental delegation is to be sent from Tours to be established in Lille in case of any further interruption of communication. M. CREMIEUX, the acting Minister of War, urges haste in the organization and equipment of the Gardes Mobiles and Nationales. A Berlin dispatch says there are no indications of the creation of new French armies.

A Berlin journal says the troops from Strasbourg and reserves from Freiburg are to occupy Upper Alsace, including the cities of Mulhouse, Colmar, and to capture Belfort, Schlestadt and New-Briesach, after which they will advance into France. Strasbourg has again been made the capital of Alsace. Affairs in the city have resumed their ordinary course.

The cannons captured at Strasbourg are now in position against Metz. The garrison make daily sorties, in which they are driven back with loss. BAZAINE adheres to the fortunes of NAPOLEON. The reported trick of Count BISMARCK for the release of Gen. BOURBAKI is severely commented on in London. The reports of the operations of the Francs-Tireurs represent these free corps as harassing the Prussians, and in one instance as having destroyed the railroad near Savern for a considerable distance, cutting the Prussian line of communications. They are also reported to have obtained a success over a Prussian force which threatened Fontainebleau. The Germans gained an advantage near Epernon on Tuesday which opened that place to them after a bombardment. The Japanese authorities have taken measures to prevent a collision in their waters between the French and Prussian corvettes cruising there. A Tours telegram says further news tending to confirm the reported death of Gen. VON MOLTKE has been published there.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Serious results are apprehended from the resignation of Señ. OLOZAGA, the Spanish ambassador to France. It is supposed to identify him with the Republicans and the movement in favor of France....The vomito has appeared at Alicante....Much damage has been done in Valencia by recent heavy rains....Mr. SMITH, a well-known philanthropic banker of Leeds, was killed on Tuesday by falling from his horse....Two men were killed by a boiler explosion in Liverpool on Tuesday last....The Danish budget for 1871 is satisfactory to the Chambers. ....The Skouptchina of Servia has passed a vote of congratulation to the Government....In the case of the petroleum-laden ship *Kate Smith*, it has been decided, at Havre, that the owners are not obliged to pay for Police supervision in unlading inflammable freight. ....It is thought that VICTOR EMMANUEL will guarantee the Pontifical debt....It is reported that GARIBALDI has left Caprera....The vote of the outer districts increases the majority for Italian unity....Ex-Queen ISABELLA, of Spain, is going to Switzerland to reside....Preparations are in progress in Russia for operations in the Western Caucasus....The Government of Odessa denies that there is a concentration of troops on the Turkish frontier.

GENERAL.

More assassinations of foreigners in China are reported. Troops are also said to be collecting between Pekin and Tien-tsin.

The consecration of Rev. Dr. PINCKNEY as Bishop of the District of Columbia, takes place today.

There is a report that a coal mine near Caseyville, Ill., caved in on Tuesday night, burying thirty-five men.

Kentucky took the premium for the best saddle and trotting mares at the Tennessee State Fair yesterday.

The Niagara County Fair is postponed to the 13th, and two following days.

The Missouri State Fair now in progress at St. Louis, is the most successful exhibition of the kind ever held in the State. The first premium for stallions was taken by *Old Bradshaw*, owned in Muscatine, Iowa.

The Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company is holding its third annual Convention at Philadelphia. On Friday the delegates, 200 in number, make an excursion to Cape May.

Ex-Gov. SAMUEL CONEY, of Maine, died at Augusta yesterday.

The Vermont Legislature met and effected its organization yesterday.

The trial of JAMES WILSON, the murderer of WILLARD, the State Prison Warden of Connecticut, began at Hartford yesterday. The day was consumed in impaneling a jury.

ROBERT GRAY escaped from jail at Schenectady, on Tuesday night. One hundred dollars reward is offered for his arrest.

Gov. HOFFMAN reviewed the Twenty-fourth Brigade at Syracuse, yesterday, and made a brief speech, in which he made no allusion to politics.

The Directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for the ensuing year were elected yesterday.

The stallion race at Narragansett Park was yesterday postponed until Saturday. The race for the $1,000 purse was won by *Enigma*.

In the Board of Education, yesterday, a report of the City Superintendent on the corporate schools was received. The report calls attention to the fact that, of the 125 teachers employed in these schools, only 17 are licensed, whereas the State law requires that all should be licensed by some competent authority.

The Liberal Party in Germany.

Recent private letters from Germany convey the intelligence that a general effort is being made to unite the Liberal Parties of North and South Germany in a National Convention at Munich, with a view to action during the coming session of the Federal Parliament. The position of Germany in the matter of political progress is somewhat mistaken by many honest inquirers in this country. The present King of Prussia is known as an arbitrary and punctilious sovereign—a kind of drill-master on a great scale—and his brother was notorious as one of the most sincere advocates of "the divine right" of sovereigns, and one of the most narrow-minded of princes on the questions between State and Church. His memory, too, is associated with the stern and bloody repression of what survived of the Revolution, after the *fiasco* of the National Congress at Frankfort in 1848 and 1849. The present King, accordingly, is frequently styled "a despot," and BISMARCK is supposed to be one of the most reactionary and arbitrary of statesmen. Neither supposition is quite fortified by facts.

No King of Prussia, for seventy years, has been a despot. Every one has governed by law, even if it were an opprobrious law. Least of all is the present King a despot. During the past three years two great deliberate bodies have taken part in the government of Germany: the Federal Parliament for North Germany and the Prussian Chambers. The former has been chosen on the basis of a suffrage more liberal than that of Great Britain. It is true that it has only begun its political career, but a popular Parliament is the first instrument for popular liberties, and we shall yet see its beneficial results in the development of free institutions in Germany. The relation of the King of Prussia to the Prussian Chambers or Parliament is, it must be confessed, of an ancient type. His position toward their delegates is something like that in which Queen ELIZABETH stood toward the British Parliament. He has great control over all the measures of the Government. He possesses the initiative; he is not a mere "figure-head," like the present British Queen; he is indeed a King. But, like his ancient antetype, he cannot obtain his supplies till the Parliament votes them. That holds the purse-strings; and the Prussians, like the British of the sixteenth century, understand that power over the purse is the first condition of popular liberty.

Our readers will remember one great contest between the present King and the Parliament, in regard to this very subject, which ended in a kind of compromise, but one which showed the temper of the delegates. The brief history of the Prussian Parliament was a history of political progress, of struggle with regal claims and privileges, in which the people won ground step by step. King WILLIAM has no Cæsarist rule. His is not a personal Government He cannot personally suppress journals, or imprison suspected persons, or break up public meetings as he chooses. He governs by law, even if it be a reactionary law. He has not plunged the people into the present war. They were thirsting for it, as a means of warding off and suppressing the continual threats of the French Government and the ambition of the French people. Thus far the King and the people have acted heartily together.

Nor is VON BISMARCK a mere stupid tool of despotism. He is not, it is true, one of the apostles of liberty; he is no political reformer; indeed, his sympathies are, without doubt, with the aristocracy; but his passion and ambition are the aggrandizement of his country and of Germany. For this end he has seen that he must propitiate the good will of the Liberal Party. For the last two years he has been "hand and glove" with the Liberal leaders of Germany. With them he will be obliged to act in the future. And, no doubt, his own powerful intellect shows him where the political power of Germany will rest in future years—in the increasing and enthusiastic ranks of the Liberals.

Chancellor LOWE was right in a recent address to an English audience. An armed nation cannot be a servile one, and a united and armed Germany must be a free Germany. This is plainly seen by shrewd statesmen like BISMARCK. The immense obstacle to popular liberty in Germany has always been its separation into numbers of petty States and Kingdoms. Even the popular uprising against the First NAPOLEON, though it brought accessions to other States, brought to Germany neither unity nor liberty. The hopes of German patriots were dashed to the ground by the treaties of 1815. They are determined that now they will not be disappointed; that they will have a Germany secure from aggression, a Germany united and free. The great stepping-stone to liberty is attained. Germany is united from the Baltic to the Alps. No petty princes can any more deceive and oppress her peoples. With arms in her hands, and flushed with victories, she will not yield her liberties to King or Emperor.

Loss of Life in War.

The shocking slaughter which has characterized recent European battles has naturally directed attention to the comparative bloodshed of these and former struggles, and suggested estimates of the practical bearing on the question of the new weapons of warfare. Whether rifled cannon, the *zundnadelgewehr* and *mitrailleuse* are or are not, as the guillotine was alleged to be, beneficent inventions, appears to depend on these calculations. For if it should appear that, while war costs no more men than formerly, it is much sooner over, and that this is in an appreciable measure consequent on the use of better or more effective weapons, the affirmative of this proposition must be accepted. War concerns non-combatants as well as others, and the shorter it is the better, of course, for all industrial interests. If 100,000 men must be killed it is better for their country that they should be killed in a month than in a year. A recognition of this principle would seem in part to have inspired the existing Prussian military system. The accounts that reach us of the current strife are certainly terrible and distressing. The details of mangled bodies, of "colored rags, glued together with blood and brains, and pinned in fantastic shapes with bits of bone," are sickening beyond measure. It is, however, a debatable question, granting that war must still be, whether the soldier is worse off for going through a great danger for a short time, rather than a considerable danger for a long time. An examination of some details of the loss of life in past and recent battles will assist the formation of intelligent opinion.

For the losses as well as the numbers engaged in the battles of antiquity, we have but uncertain data. Such history as we possess asserts that at Marathon 10,000 Greeks overthrew 500,000 Persians, and that 200,000 of the latter were slain. This, of course, is the Greek history, and not the Persian. At the taking of Jerusalem by TITUS more than 1,000,000 Jews are believed to have perished. At Naissus, when CLAUDIUS defeated the Goths, it is said 300,000 of the latter were killed. The siege of Acre cost an equal number of Christian soldiers. At the battle of Hastings 30,000 were killed—a vast proportion of the numbers engaged. The famous struggle at Bannockburn was one of the most disastrous for England that ever occurred before its date or since, the total loss being 50,000, or one-half of King EDWARD's whole army. At Cressy the English under the Black Prince killed nearly as many as their own number of the French, *i. e.*, somewhat over 30,000; and at Agincourt HENRY V. did even better, for, with only 9,000 men, he is declared to have beaten 60,000, of whom 10,000 were killed and 14,000 taken prisoners. The records state that at Blenheim the English under MARLBOROUGH slew 27,000 of their adversaries, and took 13,000 prisoners. At Fontenoy, where Marshal SAXE, at the head of the French, defeated the English under the Duke of CUMBERLAND, both sides confessed to a loss of about 12,000. At Malplaquet the Allies lost one-sixth of their whole force of 95,000 men, and the French one-fifth of theirs, or 90,000. The loss of the Allies at Austerlitz was 30,000—one-third of their whole array; while that of the French was 10,000—one-seventh of theirs. Of the 140,000 Austrians at the battle of Wagram, 22,000 were wounded or slain, and of the 180,000 French, 20,000. At Borodino, the awful number of 44,000 Russians were put *hors de combat*, being one-third of their whole army, and 30,000 French, or one-fourth of theirs. The Allied loss at Leipsic was 48,000—one-sixth of their army, and that of the French, 45,000—one-quarter. At Waterloo, of the 110,000 Allies, the loss was 26,000, and of the 72,000 French, 35,000, or more than one-half.

In the present generation the great European battles may be considered to have been Solferino, Königgrätz or Sadowa, Metz, and Sedan. At Solferino the French and Italians had 152,000, and lost 17,000 men, or one-ninth, and the Austrians had 160,000, and lost 20,000, or one-eighth of their total force. Of 220,000 Prussians at Sadowa, but 9,000, or one-twenty-third, and of the 310,000 Austrians, 31,000, or one-seventh, were lost. The present estimate is that there were 200,000 French in the three days' battles before Metz, and that 50,000 of them were destroyed, and that of the 250,000 Germans, 40,000, or one-sixth, represent the losses. It is difficult as yet to pronounce upon the number of killed and wounded at Sedan. It is variously reckoned at from 20,000 to 40,000 men. The French who were made prisoners numbered some 85,000—the first instance of the surrender of so large a body of troops since the Romans capitulated to the Samnites at the Caudine Forks. In our American civil war the most sanguinary battles exhibit mortality of nearly the same relative proportions as the most bloody of the European struggles. About 100,000 men—58,000 Federals and 40,000 Confederates—are recorded to have been engaged at Antietam; the national loss is set down at 11,426, the Confederates at about 10,000; the aggregate loss thus being more than a quarter of the whole number of both combatants. Nearly the same numbers with the same relative casualties were seen at the second Bull Run. At Gettysburg the national loss is recorded at 23,190, and that of the Confederates at about 36,000. The numbers on each side having been about equal, or, say 75,000 each, more than one-third of the whole were missing or destroyed at the end of the battle. It is commonly reckoned that the American civil war cost by death in action, wounds and disease, about 1,000,000 able-bodied men, which is also the number said to have been expended in the wars of NAPOLEON I.

It seems probable, on the whole, that former battles have often been as destructive as the worst of our own day, but that the work of death is usually done in a shorter time than it once was. Indeed there is no other way than this of explaining how it was that in such frightful battles as those of Borodino, Eylau, and Bautzen, with the old musket and artillery, the ratio of killed and wounded was as great as in the Franco-Prussian war today, with all the improved appliances of Chassepots and rifled guns. Our own war, extending over a vast area and in a new country, was highly exceptional, as was also that of the Crimea, for obvious reasons. But where the combatants are able quickly to concentrate their strength and get at each other, issues are much more speedily decided. All the later European contests exemplify this, and seem to show that the protracted encounters of past history are unlikely to be repeated. Indeed, whatever the will or the obstinacy of the combatants, it is plain that no such fighting as we have lately seen, could be long maintained. Exhaustion must soon come for both combatants. The inherent property of such gigantic conflicts is, that they must be short ones. Destruction is swifter and more fearful, but that it is sooner over is, at least, some consolation for those who witness without being able to prevent the devastation and suffering wrought by the combats of modern nations.

The Republican Convention in Massachusetts.

The address of Gov. BULLOCK, yesterday, before the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, will be accepted as forcible and just. It presents facts which, if not now stated for the first time, will bear repetition for many years to come. Upon them the Republican Party fairly rests its claims for the future confidence and support of the people, and they form a perpetual indictment of its opponents against which there is no defense. The war was an unerring test of the loyalty and patriotism of both political parties outside of the seceding States. How the Democratic Party, as an organization, failed in all its duties to the country on that supreme occasion is matter of history. While many of its members shared the perils and trials of the Union armies, the party leaders—the organization itself—steadily sympathized with secession, and obstructed the efforts for its overthrow.

The mortification which the better class of Democrats feel, as they look at their party record, is easily understood. They well remember how earnestly the Republicans undertook the labor and sacrifices of a five years' struggle for the integrity of the Union. It was the Republicans who conducted the contest, as Gov. BULLOCK truly says; it was they who extinguished slavery, and it is they who have substantially and efficiently restored the Union. In the financial reconstruction of the country, the Republican Party has been and is still no less successful. The broad fact is before the people, that the moral tone of the country in regard to its obligations has been raised to the highest standard, and that Democratic schemes of repudiation have slunk out of sight, at least for the time.

Gov. BULLOCK alludes with just satisfaction to the present feeling in Europe toward the United States. Nations which looked coldly upon our battle for the preservation of political unity are now seeking our sympathy and assistance. Our credit is unimpeachable. The history of the rebellion, and of the events succeeding it, has taught Europe many lessons of our national strength and financial good faith. But in what respect has the Democratic Party contributed to these results? Had its will been realized, it is impossible to conceive of the ruin and contempt which would have fallen upon the American people. Nor will all the rhetoric in the world dispose of this one palpable fact. In a not remote connection with this subject, allusion is proper to what Gov. BULLOCK says of the *Alabama* claims. There is no question but that the dignity of the United States is compromised by the long delay which has occurred in the settlement of that question. If, as we believe, the claims are just, they should be pressed with firmness and vigor, and this the Republican Party desires. If the Government determine that this course shall be taken, the English Government will have no right to complain of unfriendliness on our part. We know ourselves to be aggrieved, and the British Cabinet is fully conscious of its predecessor's wrongdoing. The wrong must be atoned for, in the only manner possible, without a resort to harsher measures.

The platform adopted by the Convention is chiefly notable in so far as it boldly deals with questions affecting Massachusetts politics, which, on similar occasions, in previous years, have been quietly ignored. A faint echo of the din of the coming struggle with the "Labor Party," is found in the expression of "surprise and indignation" that any other organization should have "arrogated" to itself that title. It is just possible that the very sweeping generalization with which the resolution concludes may help to cut the ground from under the feet of the Labor Party, but as an accurate definition of political faith, it might have been desirable that the solidarity of the various classes of society had been more clearly insisted on, and "the end and object of all political effort" been more distinctly identified with "the improvement in wealth, comfort and happiness' of all ranks of the people. A cautious concession is made to the moderate section of the Prohibitionists in the approval of laws "wisely" calculated to prevent drunkenness and to suppress dram-shops, so that from both wings of the schismatic party defection is invited. The resolution bearing upon the funding of the debt and the reduction of taxation runs perfectly parallel with the highest type of Republican opinion all over the country. The obligations of posterity to bear a portion of the burdens of the war could not be anywhere insisted upon with greater authority than in Massachusetts, where the present generation submitted so ungrudgingly to the sacrifices which a great crisis demanded of them.

The Fisheries.

The two or three explosive sentences on the fishery question, addressed by Gen. BUTLER to his Gloucester friends, may not secure respect for the moderation of his statesmanship, but at least they indicate the danger and the growing importance of a long-standing difference. The pretensions of the Canadian Dominion have been pushed this season with greater boldness and decision than for some time past. The absurd interpretation of provincial rights, invented by a Nova Scotia Attorney-General and indorsed by the British Government, has been rigidly enforced. Our fishermen have been driven off the best fishing grounds—including grounds to which, as we believe, they have a clear right of access. Their interests have suffered in consequence. On the other hand, the provincial fishermen, protected by war vessels in the enjoyment of what is thus made a monopoly, have reaped a rich harvest. The contrast of fortunes directs attention to its cause. And the sense of wrong entertained by the American fishermen is aggravated by the seizure of vessels, and their forfeiture, under decisions of Dominion authorities.

Gen. BUTLER's method of rectifying the wrong would, however, precipitate the conflict which most prudent men desire to avert. We do not deny that beneath his proposition—that fishermen have a right to catch fish wherever they are found—there is a semblance of reason. The national pretensions that would portion off the great deep into fishing preserves, and punish those who catch fish to which there can be no more exclusive title to ownership than to the sea itself—are feudal in their nature, and utterly at variance with modern notions. The time may come when it will be necessary to assert abstract equity against the selfish claims that ignore it; but that time will not be reached until efforts to negotiate an adjustment have failed. Gen. BUTLER would begin by making war. The advice he gives to Massachusetts fishermen could not be acted upon without plunging the two nations into hostilities. "Fish where you please, and fight the vessel that attempts to prevent you," is the substance of his counsel. We have not heard that the class to whom it is addressed seriously think of acting upon it.

The question, with all its perils and difficulties, was averted ten years by the Reciprocity Treaty. The arrangements covered by that treaty were not as mutually advantageous as they ought to have been, but they were preferable to the present inconveniences and antagonisms, and they gave to our people the full benefit of the fisheries. Before going to war about fish, is it not desirable to attempt the negotiation of a treaty, or the completion of some arrangement, which should establish a genuine reciprocity? In the prosecution of these negotiations it may be proper for our Government to assert what our fishermen believe to be their rights, as against the claims of the Provincials; but by so widening the area of the endeavor that a general interchange of benefits shall be promoted, the irritating tendencies of the fishery quarrel may be held in check. The subject is sufficiently important to deserve a larger share of official attention than it appears to have received. There may be diplomatic reasons for keeping it as it is. We have an open account with England to be settled, and the fisheries may be one of the items. Only let the fact be understood. The idea of drifting into complications is not agreeable.

The Fall Meeting at Jerome Park.

The first day of the Fall meeting is upon us, and, like the Olympian games, is a reminder of the swift passage of the seasons. October, sacred to Mars, and the dawn of many-colored glory for our American woods, brings round the third gathering for the year of the Jockey Club, and the one which promises to be also the most brilliant. The emerald turf of Jerome Park will today once more be fringed with countless vehicles. Once more will the Harlem Road, and every other avenue leading northward from town, be choked with the long procession of sportsmen and ladies, of knowing book-makers and innocent amateurs, of brokers who play truant from Wall-street for a day, and of our few men about town to whom the jaunt is their nearest approach to regular business. Such holidays do New-York good, and we are always glad to welcome them. There is more danger here of excessive work than of excessive play. It is well now and again to smooth the wrinkles out of the hard face of care, and to forget the strain and asperity of competition in a day of stirring sport.

We have spoken of the unusual promise of this meeting. This comes in a tangible shape. There are in the first place premiums amounting to $40,000 on the various races, and in the second place entries more numerous for some of them than the Park has ever yet been able to boast. Forty-nine horses are named for the Champion Stakes, twenty-six in the Annual and twenty-three for the Lambard Stakes. These are for three-year olds. For two-year olds—a form of racing we cannot wholly approve—sixty horses are entered for the Nursery Stakes, the winner of which will consequently get $4,000. The Lambard Stakes, supposing six horses to start, will yield the victor over $10,000. For the Jerome Sweepstakes, which is the first affair for the second day, (Saturday, the 8th,) nineteen entries are reported, and as the entrance is $300 each, half forfeit, with $500 added by the Club, this race will be a spirited and exciting one. The Grand National Handicap is fixed for the third day, (Tuesday, the 11th,) the Champagne Stakes are run for on the same day, and the Members' Plate on the Thursday following.

When to all these important and long-anticipated events, in which many of the most celebrated horses of the country will compete, are added the numerous minor but interesting contests that intervene, it will be owned that expectations of an uncommonly fine meeting are entirely warranted. The races announced for today are (1) a Handicap Sweepstakes, with twelve entries, (2) the Champion Stakes, already mentioned, and (3) the Nursery Stakes, of which we have also given some particulars. This arrangement, designed to initiate matters with proper éclat, will doubtless, weather permitting, insure a splendid beginning—a point sometimes less judiciously provided for than it now has been. The fact that the Club-stand is also for the first time to be thrown open to the public during the races will assuredly do much to give popularity to this occasion. All that is doubtful, in truth, appears to centre in the fickle skies. Excepting the broken and spasmodic equinoctial—the end of which is apparently not yet—the weather of late has been so superb that perhaps it is almost too much to expect one of New-York's red-letter Autumnal days to usher in the meeting. Should such an one be vouchsafed, the festival will be bright and gay indeed. We trust, for the sake of the public as well as for that of the spirited gentlemen who have done so much to make Jerome Park what it is, that we may be able to chronicle an opening no less auspicious.

That those who assume to be leaders of the Republican Party in this City are responsible for many serious errors, no one will doubt who is acquainted with the true state of affairs, or who recollects what we had to say a few months ago about "the dregs at the top." Indeed, it may very safely be said that our worst enemies are to be found within the ranks of our own party. Incompetent men are placed in posts of the greatest importance, and the party is betrayed by those who ought to be an unfailing source of strength to it. As for "associations" designed to watch over the public interests, no one can have much faith in them after the disgraceful collapse of the Citizens' Association. The management of that body was practically left in the hands of Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, who had his mouth effectually stopped by an office of $10,000 a year, with smaller "pickings" for his family. The Association appears to have been a mere mockery, for when Mr. SANDS "sold out" there was no longer anything left of it. The subscriptions to it might as well be stopped, for they only assist in keeping up an imposture. Mr. PETER COOPER certainly owes the public some explanation of the treachery and folly which have combined to ruin the Citizens' Association, and turn it into a general laughing-stock.

When the Democratic journals have vindicated Gov. HOFFMAN's course in reference to the Judiciary, it will be time for them to say that he is a man of integrity. The facts we have given on the subject prove him to be about the most dangerous man who could be placed in the Governor's chair, since he is a mere tool in the hands of TWEED and FISK, and does their bidding even at the sacrifice of his own reputation. He is responsible for that continued corruption of the Bench which is so great a blow to all the best interests of the people. Thus far, no one has dared even to deny his guilt. Our charges cannot be disproved, for they are well known to be true by every lawyer in the State. We will undertake to say that Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN, for instance, agrees with every word we have written on this subject, and would have advised Gov. HOFFMAN not to have obeyed TWEED and FISK's commands in appointing Judges to the General Term.

One instance of the foolish manner in which the "Ring" squander the people's money is to be found in their repurchase of the *World*. It may be said that the expenditure required was not great, but no matter what was the sum which actually changed hands, it was thrown away as completely as if it had been cast into the North River. The *World* changes masters so frequently, that unless it hung a sign at its door no one could possibly tell to whom it belonged on any given day. Its coat is like Joseph's "coat of many colors." Knowing well its own weakness, it does not hesitate to accuse other journals of selling themselves for unpaid bills of a few thousand dollars. But the question for the Tweed set to consider was, how could the *World* possibly render them any assistance? Its accusations were sure to be disbelieved. Its defense of the "Ring" was worse than useless in the teeth of its own "war to the knife," a few months ago. Mr. TWEED, if he were the shrewd man which his rapid accumulation of a large fortune indicates that he might be, ought to have known that a notoriously venal journal must be dear at any price.

The BONAPARTES have never been able to get clear of an atmosphere of lying. The first Emperor did his falsehoods like everything else he did, on a stupendous scale; whatever may be said in extenuation of the career of his nephew, it is certain that whether as Exile, President or Emperor, he never scrupled to disregard veracity when it answered his purpose. And now, falsehood has become the Nemesis of the discrowned dynasty. His Ministers lied to NAPOLEON III., when they told him they were ready for war, so did his Generals, when they professed to believe they had started for Berlin, and even since the fatal day of Sedan, all his movements have been followed by lying inventions, from that of the correspondent whom BISMARCK contradicted, to those of the self-styled Imperial organ in London which the Empress formally disowns.

It is rather a sorry symptom of the spirit of the French nation that they should be so nervously anxious to convince themselves that Gen. VON MOLTKE is dead. He seems to have become to them just such a bogey as the Black Prince was after the battle of Crecy, in the wars of the fourteenth century. Even should it prove true that the great Prussian strategist has died just before finishing his seventh decade, the organization he has done so much to perfect remains, the plans which he sketched have been fulfilled beyond possibility of being annulled, and the men who have learned generalship under his eye in two well-fought campaigns, are still there to take up the cue where the master left it. It is scarcely credible that the Prussians should succeed, even if they wished it, in keeping secret the death of the sturdy old Mecklenburger, but in any case the French people cannot too soon learn that the arousing of a panic-stricken populace would better speed their cause than the death of half a dozen Prussian staff officers.

After Jena, the seat of the Prussian Government was removed from Berlin to Konigsberg; after Sedan, we have seen the French Government not only driven to Tours, but already contemplating the establishment of a delegation at Lille in case of their southern refuge being threatened. How long this peripatetic mode of keeping up the appearance of a central authority will last no one can foresee. However much its continuance is to be deplored, it will at least have the effect of giving a more intense vitality to the republicanism of the people. The Executive may even find it impossible to discharge its functions at all, but the nation ought on that account only to become more conscious of the fact that they themselves are the fountain-head of power, and while they remain, the Government of France is indestructible.

The petition of the female assistants in the male departments of our grammar schools is what most people will be disposed to consider a legitimate assertion of women's rights. If it can be shown that the lady teachers fulfill their duties as creditably as the gentlemen with whom they are associated, it would puzzle the most inveterate stickler for antiquated usage to say why they should not be as well paid.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MME. SEEBACH AS JANE EYRE.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE's famous novel has plenty of dramatic interest, and yet, paradoxical as it seems, that which is most dramatic about it can but imperfectly be represented on the stage. The history of every "inner consciousness" has its histrionic aspects, and this is especially true of such unique and imaginative souls as *Jane Eyre*. It must needs always be that the attempted visible picture of spiritual vicissitudes like theirs will appear crude, insufficient, and unsatisfactory. Who is ever entirely pleased with any, even the finest, representation of *Hamlet*? Such characters are viewed in so many aspects, present such various and diverse phases at different times, that, forgetting the impossible, we are apt to blame whoever fails to reproduce them. The objective and subjective in our estimates of some poetically-wrought figures are readily confounded. The genius that has made them so versatile, so introspective, and so elusive, has also given them a mirror-like quality which reflects back the mind and thought of the observer. It is something of ourselves that we miss in these exceptional master-pieces of the dramatist, the absence of which disappoints us in the actor.

Now without comparing *Jane Eyre* to *Hamlet* in any rash or untenable a manner, we may venture to say that Miss BRONTE's creation has something of the same ideal, evasive, many-sided and reflective qualities that characterize SHAKESPEARE's philosophical hero, and that to personate *Jane Eyre* is, something in the same way, critical and difficult. There are almost as many *Jane Eyres* as have read Miss BRONTE's story, just as there are almost as many *Hamlets* as have read SHAKESPEARE's tragedy. The figure in each case is almost beyond comparison attractive and fascinating; but to try to copy it is something like painting the colors of the dying dolphin or clutching a falling star. We may praise the daring of the attempt, but not often its results. This, in some degree, indicates our sense of the difficulties under which any actress must labor in attempting *Jane Eyre*—difficulties we do not think even Mme. SEEBACH altogether surmounts. The lady appeared in the part last night for the first time here, and as arranged in German by CHARLOTTE BIRCH-PFIEFFER, we believe for the first time in a community to which English—the language of Miss BRONTE's heroine—is the vernacular. The effort was finished, subtle and graceful. It was lighted up at times by flashes of real inspiration, and made natural by consistent fidelity. No more feminine or delicate conception could reasonably be asked for. The physical embodiment, although not fitting the novelist's description, was more plausible than that of *Gretchen* or *Valerie*. And yet the performance did not leave an impression on the mind of the "Orphan of Lowood," but of Mme. SEEBACH, the highly accomplished and deeply studied representative of that person. In a word, the deficiency was in identification. The imagination was not satisfied with either the outlines or the filling up of the composition. And the reason we take to be, not that Mme. SEEBACH is not a wonderfully fine performer, but that the imagined character, *Jane Eyre*, like a very few others conceived by genius, has chameleon hues all but impossible to fix, let the artist be as clever as she may. But apart from this objection, which may always be in a measure hypercritical, because it censures the absence of that which, perhaps, cannot be produced, Mme. SEEBACH's *Jane Eyre* is a bold and stirring piece of art. The changes of age and idiosyncracy between the acts are admirably denoted, and many passages are worked up with an energy and a pathos that win plaudits from the coldest of judges. Mme. SEEBACH was thrice called before the curtain last night at the end of the prologue, and received a similar compliment at the close of each of the acts. *Jane Eyre*, next to *Mary Stuart*, is thus far this lady's most unequivocal success.

The play will be repeated on Friday. On Saturday "Mary Stuart" is to be acted at this theatre for Mme. SEEBACH's first matinée. To-night "Deborah" will be acted for the first time, with Miss VENETA in the title part.

PANTOMIME SEASON AT THE OLYMPIC.

The pantomime season has been fairly begun at the Olympic Theatre. A pantomime-audience was in attendance last evening, and a pantomime-success was won by the performance long before it had reached its close. A success of this kind at the Olympic means a very protracted and very joyous run. Nothing less could repay a manager for the gorgeous setting of the piece, nor an actor like Mr. G. L. FOX for the immense outpouring of animal spirits and of physical activity which must precede and accompany each of its representations. "Wee Willie Winkie" has given management and players at least as much pains as did "Humpty Dumpty," and as its effect is not only as strong in point of scenic display and downright fun, but a great deal stronger, the duration of its existence may be forecast. The rendering of yesterday was smooth to an exceptional degree, and hence the certainty with which the triumph of "Wee Willie Winkie" can be spoken of already. That the largest share of the merriment which marked its progress and prophesied its permanent popularity was due to the personal exertions of its author, Mr. G. L. FOX, will be readily credited. Mr. FOX was the object of a very cordial reception on his appearance, and the merriment his mishaps and rogueries elicited was as loud and as continuous as when he embodied the "Humpty Dumpty" of old. Everything in "Wee Willie Winkie" is new—the scenery, the tricks, and the business on the stage. The inimitable expression of mischief on Mr. FOX's features is not as fresh as the utterance of artist and carpenter, but its

impression is too much to be relied upon to make us wish for a change. Under this head, then, we need not write at great length. Respecting the development of the story of "Wee Willie Winkie," we may remark that its form is that of a work in two acts, whereof the first is a fairy spectacle, and the second the familiar harlequinade. Six scenes, of which the last is a transformation of rare brilliancy and beauty, constitute the first part, while the second embraces fifteen tableaux, the final one offering a second transformation picture. Did we incline to single out even the most vivacious of the many scenes of action to which the canvas Mr. JAMES HAYES and his assistants have been toiling upon for some months supply such cheery and artistic backgrounds, the lateness of the hour would prevent the fulfillment of our intention. A dozen rehearsals will, undoubtedly, compress the pantomime and make the task of reviewing it in detail easier than it would be at present. Just now we can only refer to a parade of uniformed juveniles, who bear the regimental number and the colors of the Ninth, and who would, undoubtedly, under their diminutive commander, do as effective service in the field as the more pretentious corps they mimic; to the shifting shadows which puzzle sadly *Clown* and *Pantaloon* in quest of lodgings; to the reduction of a dog and of *Harlequin* into highly-spiced edibles, with a subsequent re-entry of the skeletons of both creatures; and to the doings of all the parties to the plot in China, as having been especially favored in the matter of applause. Mr. FOX has been unsparingly aided by the management of the Olympic, and he enjoys, too, unusually valuable co-operation from his associates. *Pantaloon*, whose mental and corporeal debility Mr. GEORGE BEANE illustrates, has an air of being thoroughly interested in affairs, and *Columbine*—Miss FANNY BEANE—contrives also to have the same look, one that very few dancers ever care to assume. *Harlequin* is portrayed by Mr. R. HONEYWOOD, an English actor gifted with all the agility and endurance the part demands. Nor must we forget in our enumeration of the persons to whom "Wee Willie Winkie" owes a fair share of the favor it won, little JENNIE YEAMANS, who endows her songs and sketches with quite as much character as the mature ladies with blonde hair, whom she imitates. The tiny songstress, aged apparently about five years, was thrice recalled. The first matinée performance of "Wee Willie Winkie" is advertised to take place on Saturday, the nightly performances of the piece being, of course, of regular occurrence.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Fall Race Meeting—The Programme for Today—The Latest Betting.

The Jerome Park races will be inaugurated today, and will probably be largely attended. The magnificent grand stand is to be thrown open to the public, for the Club have decided not to hold it longer for their exclusive use.

The first race today will be a steeple-chase over about two miles and a half, for a purse of $800. The entries are *Oysterman*, 152 pounds; *Biddy Malone*, 144 pounds; and *Tisdale*, 139 pounds. The latter is new as a steeple-chaser, but is said to be a promising jumper. *Oysterman*, however, is expected to carry off the prize.

The handicap sweepstakes, mile and quarter, will be contested by *Niagara*, 4 years, 103 pounds; *Felicity*, 3 years, 86 pounds; *Mozart*, 3 years, 88 pounds; *Corsican*, 5 years, 111 pounds; *Sanford*, 5 years, 109 pounds, and *Nellie James*, 3 years, 86 pounds. It is doubtful whether the latter will start. The pool betting last night at the Club-rooms was conducted by UNDERWOOD & MCGOWAN, and was as follows: *Mozart* and *Corsican* coupled, $100; *Felicity*, $70; *Niagara*, $85; *Sanford*, $40; *Nellie James*, $55.

The Champion Stakes is the next race, and is for three-year olds exclusively, mile heats, forty-nine entries. The value of the stake will be $6,700. The runners will probably be *Kingfisher*, *Doneraile* colt, *Haric*, *Chillicothe*, *Item*, and *Midday*. In the pools, *Kingfisher* sold for $150; *Haric*, $65; *Chillicothe*, $50; *Item*, $25; *Doswell*, $80, and *Doneraile*, $5. *Kingfisher* has been named as the winner of the Champion Stakes.

The Nursery Stakes, for two-year olds, sixty entries at $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, one mile, is anticipated with lively interest, for the successful horse will win $3,800. The probable starters are *Mary Louise*, *Harry Bassett*, *Aureola*, *Barbarian*, WITHERS' *Leamington* filly, HOXSEY's *Engineer* filly, *Girl of My Heart*, *Leme*, *Mary Clark*, and BABCOCK's *Jack Malone* colt. The animals sold at pool for the following amounts: *Mary Louise*, $130; *Harry Bassett*, $65; *Withers*, $35; *Aureola*, $35; *Barbarian*, $35, and the field $40.

Somersault of the World.

From the Auburn Morning News, Oct. 1.

About the 15th of February last the New-York *World* made a declaration of war on the New-York City Ring. The words of the declaration were sanguinary. "War to the knife" was declared; but, as the "Ring" refused to down at the *World's* bidding, a month later the declaration of war was made more sanguinary. It then became "War to the knife—the knife to the hilt." Since that time a change has taken place. The *World*, which so fiercely attacked the "Ring," is now its defender and apologist. The sins that were then scarlet, are now white as snow. From being the asperser of the "Ring," it has become the organ of the Ring-master—WILLIAM M. TWEED.

In its issue of Feb. 18, in one of its "War to the knife" leaders, the *World* pronounced the doom of the Democracy in this State in the following language:

"But next Fall a Governor of New-York is to be elected, and two years thereafter a President of the United States. In our deliberate judgment, not New-York State can possibly be carried handicapped with this mill-stone of the 'Ring.' What is more, the Democracy would not deserve to carry the State next Fall if here, where their power at the ballot-box is supreme and while at Albany they control every branch of the State Government, they shall not also proceed to sweep from power *these men who have debauched our politics and defiled the name of Democracy*. And if, with this 'Ring' mill-stone about our necks, the Democracy cannot keep control of the State of New-York, much more can they not get control of the United States."

The *World*, in the above paragraph, makes the doing of certain acts a condition precedent to the success of the Democracy this Fall. The Democracy are to relieve their party of the "mill-stone of the Ring," and sweep from power the men constituting it; else, the *World* says, they "would not deserve to carry the State," and we are of the same opinion. Far from abridging the power of the "Ring," the Democracy have extended it. A creature of the "Ring," JOHN T. HOFFMAN, against whom the *World* declaimed most eloquently in February last, and who was then one of those to be "swept from power," and who "debauched our politics and defiled the name of Democracy," is placed in nomination for Governor at the bidding of the Ring-master. Does the *World* denounce this nomination? Does it make any attempt to "sweep from power these men who have debauched our politics?" Not the least. Its February roarings are changed by the magnetism of the Ring-master, in September, to the soft cooing of the dove. The denounced of February are defended in September. The debauchers have, by some marvelous alchemy, become representatives of pure Democracy.

The *World* now defends, as fervently as it assailed, Gov. HOFFMAN for signing the Erie bill. A reading of the extracts printed below in parallel columns will show how the *World* regarded this act before and after magnetism by the Ring-master:

From the New-York World, March 19, 1870.	*From the New-York World, Sept. 28, 1870.*
If the attempt now making to repeal the knavish act passed last Spring to keep Messrs. GOULD, FISK, TWEED and LANE in office as Directors of the Erie Railway Company four years beyond the period for which they were elected should succeed in both branches of the Legislature, we suppose there can be no doubt that Gov. HOFFMAN will sign the repealing bill. If there is anything he ought to covet, it is an opportunity to rectify the mistake he made in approving that piece of knavery and making it a law. When he signed the bill, it was with a formal apology. He will need no apology for signing the repeal.	It is clear, therefore, that, *on the ground that principle or precedent here is nothing objectionable* in the Erie bill, although it is so vigorously denounced by hard-pushed partisans, who, needing some topic of inculpation, and unable to find any other in Gov. HOFFMAN's record, have inserted their poisonous fangs in this. But it is precisely analogous to the classification of the United States Senators and to the classification of the Judges of our State Supreme Court. If the Directors of the Erie Road were honest and faithful, *the bill was entirely unobjectionable*. Was it the duty of the Governor to go behind the provisions of a bill *sound in principle, right in itself, and sanctioned by respectable precedents*, to investigate the character and sit in judgment on the administration of directors, whom he could neither appoint nor remove, and for whose conduct he was in no way responsible?

Was the *World* sincere in its expressions in February and March last? If it told the truth then when denouncing WILLIAM M. TWEED, his creature JOHN T. HOFFMAN and the persons constituting the "Ring," does it tell it now, when apologizing and defending those it then denounced? The *World*, last February and March, indignant at the frauds and corruptions of the "Ring," justly denounced it, but, having been made to pay the penalty for telling the truth, it now assumes the rôle of the whipped spaniel, licking the hand which punished.

POLITICAL.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Republican State Convention—Renomination of Gov. Claflin—The Platform—Expressions on the Labor and Temperance Questions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Gov. CLAFLIN was renominated at Worcester today, by acclamation, and, with a single exception, the present board of State officers is once more in the field. Mr. CHARLES ADAMS, Jr., of North Brookfield, was nominated, without opposition, to the office of Treasurer, and received general made vacant by the expiration of the constitutional term of JACOB H. LOUD, of Plymouth. There was a slight skirmish over the nomination of a candidate for Attorney-General, but Mr. ALLEN was not seriously opposed. The position of Hr. ALDRICH, a temperance Republican, before the Convention was somewhat peculiar. His name was brought forward only when Mr. ALLEN was understood to have expressed a determination to retire from office at the expiration of his present term, and the movement was by no means confined to the temperance wing of the party. Some weeks ago the friends of Mr. ALDRICH formally addressed Mr. ALLEN, asking whether he adhered to his intention of leaving office at the end of the year, but they were never accorded a reply. Under the circumstances, Mr. ALDRICH's friends felt bound to support his claims in the Convention, and the result of the vote was certainly a compliment to the legal reputation and personal popularity of their candidate. The *Daily Advertiser*, of to-morrow morning, will contain the following in regard to the resolutions adopted:

The platform, which also received the unanimous support of one of the largest delegate Conventions ever held in Massachusetts, is broad and liberal, and every way worthy of support. Energy and economy in the public service, the adjustment of taxation to the needs of the industry of country, the protection and education of all the citizens of the Republic, the speedy vindication of our just claims against Great Britain—these are measures which commend themselves to the people of the country, not because they are republican, but because they are wise and just. Nor is there less to commend in the resolutions in regard to State affairs. They put the Republican Party squarely on the ground which belongs to it, especially in regard to the disputed questions about which our restless and mistaken fellow-citizens are striving to create new parties. The cause of temperance and the interests of labor are in the exclusive keeping of no political party as such; but from the day when Massachusetts became Republican she has been the watchful and consistent guardian of both. The men who have gone out to pick up the stragglers and enlist them into new parties in the name of temperance, or of labor, have taken those means in vain.

In regard to the unsuccessful effort to secure an indorsement of the right of women to equal political privileges with men, its leading article says:

The Committee on Resolutions was constituted in such a manner as to give the women the fairest possible opportunity to be heard, and the Convention extended to them the courtesy which was their due, but rejected their application. The Convention could not, in justice to the people it represented, do otherwise. The question of woman suffrage, unlike the other questions which the Convention frankly met, is one about which Republicans are divided radically. It is with them no question of methods but of essential principles; altogether aside from motives which brought them together and keep them together for the advancement of objects which they cherish in common. The time may come when this also will have its place in the platforms of political conventions. But it would be only a hypocritical and useless homage, until both men and women have considered more carefully and are more ready to accept the social and political changes which would inevitably follow.

The *Journal* of to-morrow will contain the following concerning the action of the Convention:

"The record of the proceedings will be read with pride by every member of the party in the Commonwealth, while the tone of the Convention will give assurance to our sister States that, notwithstanding the duty of political succession is inculcated by WENDELL PHILLIPS, the leaders of the Republican Party remain firm and true. While there may exist in their party, composed as it is of independent thinkers and men of progressive views, wide differences of opinion upon many subjects, there is no division upon those fundamental principles have given a character and dignity to the organization. Like a well equipped ship the Republican Party is sailing on in old Massachusetts. There may be some conflict as to the quantity of sail it is prudent to carry, and what code of signals should be adopted, but these petty considerations do not interfere with the determination to keep an even keel, and avoid the shoals and quicksands which have caused the ruin of parties."

Proceedings of the Convention—Address of Ex-Gov. Bullock.

WORCESTER, Oct. 5.—The Republican State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers, met here today. It was largely attended by full delegations from all sections of the State; and its proceedings were harmonious and marked by much enthusiasm. Ex-Governor ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK was unanimously chosen permanent Chairman, and in taking the chair, addressed the Convention as follows:

ADDRESS BY GOV. BULLOCK.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I owe you a cordial expression of my thanks for the personal confidence and regard which is implied in the call to preside over an assembly so respectable as yours. To this chair I am not altogether a stranger. Eight years ago it fell upon me to discharge a duty like the present to your predecessors collected here in an important State Convention. As I revert to that interesting and solemn period in our affairs, my thoughts sweep rapidly over the grave responsibilities which then confronted us, and over the events which have since occurred, all of which have been under the direction and control of the political party which is now about to present once more its annual account before the tribunal of public opinion.

THE RECORD OF THE PARTY.

Its record has been the history of ten years of the country, and it may safely challenge the scrutiny of the electors now and of the generations hereafter. The first five years, one-half of its entire administration, were engrossed in the policies of war. A war which it did not seek, but which it went to the verge of tolerant opinions to avoid—a war levied by other hands to test the permanency of the Federal unity, which off and on had been in dispute almost from the beginning of the Government, met this party on its advent to power and absorbed its study and labor through those prolonged years. A successful termination of the struggle established its title to general honor and applause. The conflict involved military difficulties of greatest magnitude, political questions of rarest delicacy, financial obstacles which none but a free people and a popular Government could have overcome; but it was mastered by the Administration. True it is, the result was attained through the victory of arms, in which our countrymen of both the parties shared in common the peril and the renown, and for which they are alike borne in perpetual and grateful memory. But the contest, through all its phases, was of necessity administered, so to speak, by those upon whom the electors imposed that trust and duty. Errors, undoubtedly, certainly measures which scarcely bear the cold criticisms of peace, possibly acts not within the Constitution, because it never contemplated that state of things, here and there appeared in the Cabinet and field. These, however, do not affect the quality of the events, nor do they change the verdict of mankind. It was the patience, faith and perseverance, it was the wisdom, courage and devotion—of him who was the last victim and martyr, and of those who supported him, which carried the country through the uncertainty and gloom to the final event. So from the display of the greater brilliancy, but not the greater wisdom of the elder PITT, one of the brightest eras of British achievement, in which our own ancestors bore a part, has ever since been accredited to his administration. So from the obstinate will and patriotism of the younger PITT, often under obloquy for measures, now easily deemed exceptional and irregular, came the rescue of Europe from the perils which for twenty years menaced its independence; and to his administration has never been denied the honor of the achievement. And so if the associates in administration of the newly-risen, scarcely-formed Republic on the other side of the ocean, shall succeed, as I hope you wish they may succeed, in turning back the unrelenting hordes of the great legitimist of the North, they will pass into the annals of fame, and will have placed once again in fraternal accord the land of WASHINGTON and the land of LAFAYETTE. Historic sanction and historic honors follow administrations successful in leading nations through revolutionary crises to beneficent results. And if the Republican Party in America had disbanded and vanished on the day when LEE laid down his arms, not all its short-comings and vacillations, of which you and I know every party has some, would have obscured the lustre of its fame and claim in time to come—for having established on new and enduring foundations the Federal Union—for having conducted the most obstinate war of modern times, by the most firm adherence to principle and duty—for having snatched victory in unexpected hours, by the hand of endurance, out of the grim clouds of a hundred defeats—for having planted at length the symbol of a restored and revitalized nationality in every State, from the St. Lawrence to the golden gate of the Pacific. All the world would have said no matter whether any other party could or could not have saved the nation as well or at all—that is not the question—this party has done it effectually and well, and it shall have a reward in the just judgment of the human race.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SLAVERY.

And one other, one higher tribute, would have to be rendered. This party, now on its arraignment before the people, now passing through that crucial juncture when all the incidental and irrelevant issues hover about its councils, and seek admission or threaten its dismemberment—this party, building so much better than it knew, within those five years, so short, and yet so long, accomplished one heroic, far-reaching and sublime achievement, which no other party, if holding the possession of the Government, could have even attempted to accomplish. It destroyed the trouble rooted by the two centuries; it removed the source of all our discord and all our weakness—slavery in the United States. No other party had the power, because no other party had the disposition to work out the problem. It came to our hands to do, not by any original calculation of policy on our part, but by Providence; let us have the honesty to confess that. But let our opponents, also, have the honesty to concede, that as it came to our hands we accepted it, and wrought it out as part and parcel of our creed and our duty. That is the seal of lasting unity and peace between the States; that is the crowning service of our party as Republicans. No question of tax or tariff can impair that measure of benevolence and justice to four millions of men and all their future descendants—that work of clearing the way for all our States and all our hearts to abide in fellowship under one flag of a common country.

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The next succeeding period of five years, which has brought us to this present, has witnessed a Republican Administration, though impeded awhile by a perverse Executive, yet successfully converging its measures toward the appeasement of discordant sections, toward the reconstruction of the States, and the maintenance of the national credit and honor. A vast work; and yet how well carried on, and how nearly accomplished even in this brief interval of time. The re-establishment of the States after the war—if possible, a higher undertaking than the war itself—is the monument of Congress. Vicissitudes incident to so great a task, mistakes unavoidable in the employment of human and party agencies, very likely instances of perversion of public trust to personal ambition, these and other disturbing causes may have delayed this national result. But, above all the hindrances, errors and misconduct, if you please, rises the fact that all the States are substantially and efficiently restored, and that we have again an undivided country and an indivisible Union. That, after all, is what chiefly concerns us; and that is enough for any administration. If illiberal restraints still remain upon the suffrage in any of the States, the difficulty will find its own solution there. The main object has been accomplished; the States are back in the Federal Union, with less of lingering resentment, less of heart-burning, less of animosity and thought of revenge, than has followed any of the other great civil wars recorded in our readings of history.

THE REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

Likewise our immense financial incumbrance, the dismal legacy of war, has been dealt with as vigorously and as well as could have been anticipated under any Government on the face of the earth. We will not pause today to bandy questions and answers as to the precise figures in the Treasury tables; because it is enough that everybody knows and nobody denies that the national debt has been steadily and greatly diminished. Surely the policies of the Administration may expect some credit for this. Nor has any other country ever realized the like of this. I saw last year in many of the large towns through Central Europe pictorial illustrations of this—representing the crowned heads grouped together and looking aghast at the announcement of the preceding month's financial achievement reported from the United States, gotten up in a manner quite sure to reach the perception of the mass of people there, and to educate their hearts to admiration of the great Republic in the West. Here at home, at that time, I learned from the newspapers that you were disputing over the large monthly reductions; while the thronging and uprising people of Europe were blessing the work of your Government and flaunting it suggestively in the face of both and equal despots, NAPOLEON and WILLIAM. The present Congress has lightened the burden of taxation by many, many millions—you may call it sixty or eighty, at your option. Much more of this sort of legislation remains to be done. But, in a review of this whole field, and speaking less as a partisan than as a private citizen upon whom I do not intend to allow the trammels of party to rest too tightly, it is difficult for me to see how any candid and reasonable man can withhold a decided approval of the general effect of the financial administration of our affairs. And the moral tone, so essential for power among nations, has been maintained against great temptations, and against great tempters, too. More than once, inside as well as outside the Republican Party, men have started an experiment on the public conscience, looking toward a letting down of the high standard of integrity in our Government finance; but so far as I can ascertain they have all and everywhere subsided, because all and everywhere they have been rebuked by the people, whose irresistible purpose it is to meet their Government obligations, in this age and in all ages, in such a manner as shall make this country the first morally, as it already is physically first on the globe. Repudiation, open or disguised, is henceforth obsolete in the United States. That is the triumph of our country over all histories.

THE EYES OF EUROPE UPON US.

To this situation and condition we have arrived, and it warrants congratulation and satisfaction. Our wars, let us trust, are past and gone. It is afar from you, it is not here, that desolate fields under the dreadful panic of invasion cry to heaven for sympathy and mercy. Seven, eight years ago, we envied the peace of Europe; now, what misery is hers, what felicity is ours. Ours also is a two-fold felicity. It is the repose and happiness after arms. It is also the complacent satisfaction of knowing that the eyes of all that portion of Europe which left us out of their heart during our late struggle, are now fixed upon us, in some instances for encouragement, in others for fear and apprehension. The people of France, revived to the remembrance of other days, strain their vision across the ocean to us for all possible sympathy, even for an impossible assistance. I am sure our hearts are with them, in remembrance of the time when "the swords of WASHINGTON and GREENE and LAFAYETTE and ROCHAMBEAU on the land, and of DE GRASSE and D'ESTAING and TRUXTON and JOHN PAUL JONES on the sea, were unsheathed in the cause of our independence." Our name and example are breathed in silence under military despotism through all the common ranks of Germany, who seek to rise, as one day they will rise, to a free Government, over the divine right of kings. And in Great Britain, as you have recently perceived, as far as the shadow of the column of NELSON extends over London,—what a reversal of history, for it was NELSON who gave the heaviest blows to the first Republic of France,—as far as that proud pillar can cast a shade, masses of people assemble and for their symbols mingle only the tri-color with the stars and stripes. Ah, my friends, the days of our own adversity may almost be forgotten in this hour of our vindication. Let us accept the situation and not neglect the duty of it.

THE WORK OF THE FUTURE.

I have spoken of the measures of the Republican Administration which command one's respect and support. But it must continue in the line of the advance which it has already and so well begun. There must be still further reductions of the measure of taxation; some only by enlarging the degree, others by entirely abolishing taxes which are offensive to the sentiment of the country. In our properties and our industries we are still a heavily taxed people. We bear this and thrive under it better than any other nation could, because the range and elasticity of the energies of the individual man, enjoying personal liberty in its full play here as nowhere else in the world, imparts a power of production and a capacity of contribution unknown in other ages and in other countries. But there is a limit even to this. Nor is their any rational explanation why we of this generation should be called upon to extinguish absolutely a debt contracted in the interest and welfare of all generations to come. That at very first glance seems abnormal. And especially is it worthy of consideration that before the States of the North and the West and the centre should be counted on to pay off a debt contracted to save the States of the South to the Union, those Southern States themselves should be expected to bear their just proportion. But that just proportion they can better and more fully contribute every coming future year than at present, for by reason of their product that governs the exchange of the country they are destined to become richer and more powerful than ever before. Why should we not tarry a little in our haste to hurry off the principal of a debt so colossal, and await the co-operation of the fast-returning and fast-augmenting resources of the States of the South which notoriously contribute at present so slightly to the burdens of taxation? This generation has vindicated quite well its title to the gratitude of the next, and now let the police and the way open by which the two may by brought into accord for a contribution that is equally binding upon both.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

And one other thing I plead for, only speaking for my own opinions, and not pretending to know yours. If this Government, if this Senate, believes what it professes to believe—and I have not the slightest doubt of its sincerity—let the claims upon Great Britain arising out of the late war be presented promptly and peremptorily for the acknowledgment of that country. The pride of many an American citizen has been touched in reading the statesmanlike tone and language of the Premier of North Germany, addressed to the Foreign Office at London, in a case not having one-fiftieth part of the strength of the American claim. There is not in all Europe a nation the logic of whose diplomacy and the courage of whose manhood would long submit to the parley and delay to which thus far we have submitted with a great appearance of patience. There cannot be a world-wide acknowledgment of the life and power of a nation which neglects too long the vindication of justice and the maintenance of its honor.

TO MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Gentlemen, you assemble as well in the interest of the State as the nation. It is not known to me what may be the preparation for the platform of your resolutions, what may be your intended nominations, what may be your expected campaign. But I know this is Massachusetts, the fond home of us all. Let us uphold the character of the Commonwealth that is so greatly respected in every quarter of the globe. Let not even the suspicion of corruption impend over her halls of legislation; let economy and liberality, always twin principles of statesmanship, expand her prosperous greatness; let the virtues of the foundations be illustrated in all the development of the superstructures, and let us transmit the Commonwealth to our descendants so well kept and embellished that they shall proudly repeat the name and memory of their fathers.

After the transaction of routine business the resolutions were reported by the Committee previously appointed as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Massachusetts congratulate their brethren throughout the country on the consummating, within the past year, of the greatest civil event in history since the foundation of the Constitution—the adoption by the people of the last of three constitutional amendments, which secures personal freedom equally before the law and equality of power to all men born or naturalized in the United States, and asking for the continued confidence of the people. We point with just pride to the precious fruits of the Administration in peace of that political party whose military administration had already triumphantly conducted the country to safety and prosperity through a war of unexampled magnitude and peril.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the rigorous and successful Administration of Gen. GRANT, which in less than two years has introduced reform and economy in all branches of the public service; has effected a reduction of the public debt unexampled in history; has made a faithful and thorough collection of the revenues, and has vastly lightened the weight of taxation which oppressed the industry of the country and gives promise of a still further and larger reduction; and we take especial pleasure in the fact that in the accomplishment of these great results, the President has been aided by Massachusetts administrative ability at the head of the Treasury, Massachusetts integrity and energy at the head of the Committee on Appropriation, and Massachusetts firmness and sense at the head of the Committee on Claims.

Resolved, That, as the burden of the national debt has been incurred in the defense of the common life of the Republic, and as the benefits of which it is the price, are to be permanent and enduring to the remotest generations, every proper effort should be made to fund the same at the lowest practicable rate of interest, and that the process of reduction should be so gradual as to bear with moderate weight only upon the people, and that taxation should be further reduced so as to relieve as far as practicable the pressure upon the industry of the nation.

Resolved, That the Republican Party is pledged by its past history and the cherished personal convictions of its members to labor to carry out the great principles which it has been the means of enacting into the fundamental law of the country to their logical results, and especially to protect the newly-enfranchised citizens in their rights which are declared by the recent constitutional amendment, and to secure to them that education which will enable them to take a full and intelligent share in the administration of the country.

Resolved, That the finances of the State should be administered with the greatest economy; that all useless and doubtful expenses should be cut off, and the credit of the Commonwealth only used in the clearest cases of public necessity.

Resolved, That the Republican Party, which, in the ten years of its history, has accomplished more for the elevation of the laborers of America than has been accomplished before since the Government was formed, hears with surprise and indignation the claim of any other organization to arrogate to itself the title of "Labor Party;" that in our judgment the intellectual and social advancement of the laborers of the country, their improvement in wealth, comfort and happiness, the security of their personal and political rights, are not only important objects of public care and regard, but are the very purpose for which the State was created, and are the end and object of all political effort.

Resolved, That a decent regard to the honor of the United States requires that measures shall be taken by the National Administration to vindicate the claim by the country upon Great Britain for proper reparation for the hostile action of that nation in prematurely and unnecessarily recognising the rebel States as belligerents, and for permitting the fitting out in their ports of hostile cruisers to prey upon our commerce.

Resolved, That the Republican Party favor laws wisely calculated to prevent tippling and drunkenness and promote temperance and industry, and favor the suppression of dramshops as tending to the destruction of good order and the happiness of the people, and all the national interest of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the administration of WILLIAM CLAFLIN as Governor of this Commonwealth has been characterized by wisdom, integrity and firmness, and that we cordially recommend him to the voters of the Commonwealth for re-election.

THE TICKET.

The ticket finally nominated is follows:

For Governor—WILLIAM CLAFLIN.
Lieutenant-Governor—JOSEPH TUCKER.
Secretary—OLIVER WARNER.
Attorney-General—CHARLES ALLEN.
Auditor—CHARLES ENDICOTT.
Treasurer—CHARLES ADAMS, Jr.

This is the old ticket, with the exception of the Treasurer, the old Trea surer going out, under law.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A resolution in favor of woman suffrage was brought before the Convention, but it failed to get a majority of votes, the votes on it standing—yeas 139, nays 196.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Banner-Raising in Avenue D.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly District assembled *en masse* last evening to assist in the raising of a campaign banner in Avenue D, between Third and Fourth streets. The demonstration was conducted under the auspices of the District Association. The banner contained the names of the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and was raised amid the earnest cheers of the multitude. Campaign addresses were subsequently delivered by Mr. Stephen W. Wright, President of the organization, Col. Edward Willes, Daniel C. Smith, Mr. David, of the Fifth Ward, and Mr. Solomon Spitzer.

Political Brevities.

A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 12 Orchard-street. Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the Woodford and Kaufman ticket, and pledging the Association to secure the purity of elections as far as possible.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Club was held last evening, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. Mr. GEO. W. CUNAH presided. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican State nominations. A committee was subsequently appointed in regard to the appointment of inspectors and election challengers. It was determined to hold a ratification meeting under the auspices of the association.

A meeting of the officers of several colored Republican organizations was held at the Freedmen's Savings Bank, at No. 185 Bleecker-street, last evening. D. K. MCDONOUGH presided. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute next week.

The Republican Convention of Passaic County was held at Preakness, yesterday. H. A. WILLIAMS was nominated for Senator, and C. A. VAN WAGONER for Surrogate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Connecticut Election—Gains and Losses by Both Parties—The Republicans Secure Most of the Boards of Registration.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 5.—The largest vote ever polled in Norwich was polled on Monday. The Democrats gain nearly 300, but the Republicans elect their ticket, except for the first Selectman. The Democrats gain Colchester, Ledyard, Stonington and Lyme. The Republicans divide Waterford and Sprague. The Democratic gains in Norwich are not very large on the popular vote, and many of their gains are due to the storm.

HARTFORD, Oct. 5.—In eighty-three towns the Republicans have received the control of the Boards of Registration of Electors, and the Democrats in sixty towns. Sixteen towns are equally divided and four towns unheard from.

A Lively Mass-Meeting in Tennessee—Knives and Pistols Freely Drawn—One Man Fatally Cut With a Razor.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 4.—A Republican mass-meeting, to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention, met in the Opera-house last night. About 2,000 persons, principally colored, were present. Owing to a division in regard to SMITH and MUNN, the rival candidates, the utmost confusion prevailed. One hundred persons at least were on the stage, each trying to speak at the same time. Knives and pistols were freely drawn. CHARLES MORRISON, while attempting to use a pistol, was fatally cut with a razor. Finally the friends of MUNN withdrew, and delegates were appointed, who were instructed to vote for Gen. SMITH.

Vermont Legislature—Organization of the Two Branches.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 5.—The Legislature of Vermont convened today, and the following organization of the Houses has been made: SENATE—President, pro tem, Hon. C. H. HEATH, of Washington County; Secretary, HENRY CLARK, of Rutland; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. FISK, of Lyndon. HOUSE—Speaker, Col. C. H. JOYCE, of Rutland; Clerk, D. M. CAMP, of Newport; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. MORGAN, of Northfield.

WASHINGTON.

[illegible]—Wooden Pave-[illegible]-Avenue—Poli[illegible] in Maryland—Printing Revenue Stamps—A Contradiction by President Grant—Appointments—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5—The President received only a few visitors today after 12 o'clock. Among those who called was Mr. [illegible], of London, and Director in the Bank of England.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ASSESSOR.

Hon. C. M. WALKER, formerly Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, has been appointed Assessor in the Fifth Missouri District. Though Mr. WALKER is not a Schurz supporter, it is not understood that the appointment has any special reference to the contest in that State.

PAVING PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

Pennsylvania-avenue, from the Capitol to the Treasury, is at last to have a wooden pavement. The awards were made today, and, in order not to hurt any one's feelings, it was decided to try four different kinds, none of which have ever yet achieved any particular reputation, but still the work is to be done at once, and by New-Year's Day the national capital will have one handsome drive.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

The canvass in the Fifth Maryland District is being conducted with peculiar energy. Mr. GARY, the Republican candidate, is a large manufacturer, and widely known throughout the District, which comprises the hitherto strongly Democratic counties of Prince George's, St. Mary's, Anne Arundel and others, and which at the last election gave over 3,000 majority, but the registry of the colored vote is now so large that the Republicans have several thousand majority. Mr. GARY has chartered a steamer and goes down the Potomac next week, stopping at all the landings for the purpose of holding mass-meetings and bringing out the Republican voters. There is no doubt of a Republican gain of two districts in Maryland, and some are even more sanguine.

RAILROADS AND THE PORT OF ENTRY LAW.

A representative of the Erie Railway was at the Treasury Department, yesterday, to see about having that road bonded under the new Port of Entry law. Formal applications from the several railway lines are expected at the Department within a few days, and after the sureties offered are examined and approved the law will at once be put in operation.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP.

The consecration of Rev. Dr. PINCKNEY as Bishop of this diocese takes place in this city to-morrow. Large numbers of Episcopal clergy are arriving, and arrangements have been made to entertain all such visitors. Mr. CORCORAN and some other gentlemen give them a dinner at Wormley's to-morrow.

PRINTING OF REVENUE STAMPS.

The Revenue Bureau will shortly invite proposals for printing all revenue stamps except cigar and strip-tobacco stamps, which are now printed under a contract with the Continental Bank Note Company. The rest of the printing has heretofore been divided between a Philadelphia firm and the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department.

Dispatch to the Associated Press

A CONTRADICTION BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

A special telegram was transmitted hence on Monday purporting to give a conversation with President GRANT on that day, and has been copied into various newspapers. On the article being shown to the President this morning by the writer of this dispatch, and in the presence of another visitor, he said he had had no such conversation with any person on the subject mentioned, and expressed his surprise that the publication should have been made. It was probable, however, that he replied to some one, in response to a question, that he was in good health; but as to that part of the telegram in which the writer attributes to him the remark that Senator MORTON would be here in a few days to receive his final instructions, the President said he had not even heard from that gentleman since the latter's appointment as Minister to England, and is going West. Not having been interrogated on Monday about the claims of our citizens, growing out of the *Alabama* depredations, nor with reference to the war in Europe, he, of course, could express no opinion, especially such as that represented. Apart from the account in the telegraphic communication, the President said he approved of Minister WASHBURNE's official conduct as reported to the Government. So far from uttering a doubt, as alleged, with reference to the Prussians being able to capture Paris, he, today, expressed the opinion that they would be successful, judging by all the military circumstances.

APPOINTMENT OF SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Some guesses have been made that Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon, would be appointed Solicitor-General. For these there were no foundation whatever. The President's preference is for Col. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, a soldier in the late war, who has occupied a prominent legal position in that State. The appointment, however, will not be made in the absence of Attorney-General AKERMAN, to whose Department such officer is attached, under the recent law. The President will confer with him before final action upon the matter.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The plates for the higher denominations of the bonds, under the new Funding law, are nearly completed and will be ready in the course of a few days, when a small number of the bonds will be printed for disposal to those who desire to invest in them. It is not expected that much will be done by Secretary BOUTWELL in the way of placing the new bonds on the market for some months to come, the present time being considered unfavorable for the successful negotiation of the low-rate bonds. The opinion is expressed that had the compulsory clause been retained in the bill there would be but little difficulty in negotiating the new bonds at par.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made today by the President: JNO. T. ALLEN, United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas; HENRY F. RICE, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada; EDWARD T. RANDALL, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Houston, Texas.

ADMIRAL PORTER.

Admiral PORTER has returned to Washington. He had a long conference with Secretary ROBESON this morning.

THE TEHUANTEPEC EXPEDITION.

The naval corps of officers appointed by the Department for the Tehauntepec and Nicaragua Surveying Expedition is now organized, and will sail for Tehuantepec about Monday, the 10th of October. The officers composing the party intending to operate in the interior and on the Pacific coast, consist of Lieut.-Commanders G. C. REMAY, J. R. BARTLETT and P. H. COOPER, hydrographers; Surgeon J. C. SPEAR, naturalist; Capt. BARTLETT, United States Marine Court, photographer; Master JASPER, hydrographer; E. A. FUERTAS, Chief Civil Engineer; Assistant Civil Engineer, T. W. RAE, who is Second Assistant Engineer in the navy, and Mr. SOMERS, draughtsman. The vessels comprising this small squadron, the officers of which are to do the hydrographic work on the Atlantic side, are the *Kansas*, Lieut.-Commander FARQUHAR commanding, and the *Mayflower*, Lieut. RANDALL commanding. Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT is in command of the expedition, and will go out in the *Kansas*. The Government realizes the fact that a canal through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec would tend to the development of the interests of this country more than any other of the passes of the western hemisphere, and in its military, political and commercial aspects possesses advantages and offers inducements for the construction of a canal beyond competition. Therefore, for the purpose of opening the way to more elaborate surveys, the above party has been organized, with the object of ascertaining the practicability of a ship-canal at that point. If sufficient water can be found at the summit; if the harbors can be adapted to commerce, and if a route can be found comparatively free from the periodical inundations of the lower country, then the problem will be to a great extent solved, and the work of this pioneer corps performed. Later in the season, or early next year, it is proposed to go to Nicaragua and examine into the merits of the various canals and routes which have been surveyed by distinguished engineers through that isthmus. Wherever this route may be found and the canal located, it is asserted that our Government must become its guardian, and under such auspices, pushed on by the progress of the age, must sooner or later reach completion and furnish a high way to the commerce of the world.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Reports and Committees—A Resolution in Favor of Peace in Europe—It is Referred to a Committee.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—The Southern Commercial Convention was called to order by President GARRETT at 10 o'clock this morning. The announcement by the several States of their selection of members of the Committee to each of the twenty-one topics to come before the Convention was the first business of the day. Reports from several of the Committees of the Louisville Convention were presented, and referred to appropriate Committees, and a large number of resolutions on various subjects were read and referred.

A rule limiting speeches to ten minutes was adopted. The District of Columbia was added to the list of States. N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, and J. B. WILSON, of Washington, D. C., being the only delegates from Massachusetts and the District of Columbia, they were granted leave to serve on as many of the Standing Committees as they may choose. On motion of Mr. FORSHEY, of Texas, a Special Committee was constructed on translatitudinal railroads. On motion of Mr. COLE, of Tennessee, a Committee on railroads generally was created. A resolution was offered by Mr. MACOMB declaring in favor of the friendly interposition of the United States to secure a speedy peace between the Republic of France and the Kingdom of Prussia. This resolution was declared not in order. Subsequently, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was brought before the Convention. A call was made for a division of the question, as all might be in favor of an early peace, but not in favor of any intervention by the Government. The Chair, N. P. BANKS, decided that the resolution was not susceptible of a division, but the vote might be taken separately on the preamble and resolution. Mr. SNYDER, of Tennessee, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried. A reconsideration was moved and lost, after which the resolution was referred to a Special Committee of five. The Committees were then announced.

The Convention held no session after 1 P. M., in order to afford the Committees time to consider matters referred to them.

THE WEST.

Election of Directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad—Preparing to Bury a Woman Alive—Reported Mining Accident—The St. Louis Fair.

TOLEDO, Oct. 5.—At a meeting held today by the stock-holders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Azarah Boody, Isaac H. Knox, A. M. White, William Kidd, A. B. Baylis, Horace F. Clark, S. B. Chittenden, James H. Banker, Augustus Schell, all of New-York; George Cerl, of Logansport, Ind.; James Spears, of Lafayette, Ind.; C. M. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.; Warren Colburn, of Toledo; J. N. Drummond, of Toledo; Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland. This Company will open their line to St. Louis, Mo., this week, running their trains, with palace cars, from New-York through, without change.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Mrs. HIRECK, residing at No. 100 Twenty-first-street, was supposed by her friends to be dead at 1 o'clock this morning, and preparations were made for her interment. The cause of her death being a mystery, an examination of the supposed corpse was made by Dr. MILLER, who discovered that the woman was not dead, but only in a trance. Up to a late hour this afternoon she remained unconscious.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 5.—A large number of additional entries of articles at the Fair have been made, and all the departments except that of cotton, are now complete. The exhibition exceeds any ever made in the Mississippi Valley. The attendance is very large, and the weather charming. The premiums on cattle are about equally divided between Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky. There is also a fine display of horses for all kinds of work. Of the stallions, *Old Bradshaw*, owned by Mr. GREENE, of Muscatine, Iowa, took the first premium. HORACE GREELEY lectured to a large audience in Mercantile Library Hall last night. He goes hence to Newtown and Greeley, Colorado.

Reports reached East St. Louis, last night, that the coal mine of SANDERSON & Co., at Caseyville, Ill., eight miles from there, caved in yesterday and buried thirty-five men. No particulars have yet been received.

Gov. Hoffman at Syracuse in a Military Character—He Makes a Brief Speech.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Gov. HOFFMAN, accompanied by ten members of his staff, arrived this evening to review the Twenty-fourth Brigade to-morrow. During the evening the Governor was serenaded at the Empire House, and made a short speech, in which he ignored politics, saying he had come purely in a military character. He spoke of the greatness of the State, its vast interests, and the necessity of wise policy with regard to the canals and railroads, so that the traffic of the great West be not diverted. Coming in a military capacity, he said he had the highest precedent for brief speeches. His remarks were very enthusiastically received by the vast concourse gathered, and an informal reception was afterward given him.

Racing at Narragansett Park—Enigma Wins the $1,000 Purse.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 5.—The rain embarrassed the races at the Narragansett Park today, and the stallion race was postponed to Saturday. The race for horses that never beat 2:37, for a purse of $1,000, was won by *Enigma*, *Logan* second, and *Kansas Queen* third. Time—2:40½, 2:44, 2:40½ and 2:39.

Gen. Lee Still Improving in Health.

LEXINGTON, Va., via STAUNTON, Oct. 5.—Gen. ROBERT E. LEE continues to improve. He is quite cheerful and communicative.

When you want a stylish and becoming HAT, at a reasonable price, call on our neighbor BURKE, of No. 128 Fulton-st., near Nassau-st. BURKE's motto is "Popular Prices."—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Patents for New Inventions Obtained in the United States and all foreign countries. All needed information furnished by MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Trade Marks for business purposes can now be patented for thirty years. Particulars can be had on application to MUNN & CO. Scientific American Office, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, &c., Cards for golden, silver, tin, and wooden weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all others. For sale by druggists. R. J. LEVY, Agent, 7 Hudson R. R. R. Depot, Varick-st.

Billiards.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Manufacturers of the
STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.
Illustrated catalogues sent by mail.
Warerooms, No. 738 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

APPLETON—RITTER.—At the Church of the Ascension, New-York, Oct. 5, 1870, by Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck and Rev. John Cotton Smith, WILLIAM G. APPLETON to KATE, daughter of Washington Ritter, M. D. No cards.

THOMSON—SHANKS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Adams, EDWARD THOMSON to SARAH T. SHANKS, daughter of the late John Shanks, M. D., all of this City.

DIED.

COTHEAL.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 4, WILLIAM, son of the late David Cotheal, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

CHENEY.—At Pleasantville, Westchester County, on Monday, Oct. 3, ALFRED, youngest child of Alfred and Edna Cheney, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Funeral to take place from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Cheney, No. 245 West 51st-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

CUTTING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, LANDON C., infant son of Robert L. Cutting, Jr.

LOCKWOOD.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of John B. and Mary Lockwood, aged 2 years and 7 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, Oct. 7, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. C. Thorne, No. 251 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MESSENGER.—On Wednesday, CHARLES, son of Wm. F. and Mary Messenger, aged 18 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his parents, corner of 75th-st. and 2d-av., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 4 P. M.

MOON.—At Newtown, L. I., Oct. 5, after a short illness, MARY B., wife of Wm. S. Moon, and daughter of the late David Marshall.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEIDE.—At the Rectory of Christ's Church, Duanesburg, N. Y., Oct. 3, LOUISA B. NEIDE, aged 25 years, daughter of Rev. George L. and Emma Louisa Neide.

SEABURY.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, suddenly, ELIZABETH SEABURY, wife of Adam Seabury, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Washington-street M. E. Church, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WARREN.—At Verona, N. Y., Oct. 3, JOSEPH H. WARREN, late of the firm of Pinchot, Warren & Co.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of St. Michael, West 32d-st., near 9th-av., on this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. H. Wilding the Vice-Consul of the United States at Liverpool, of the death on the 7th of September, ultimo, at that place, of Capt. GEORGE W. NICKELS, of the ship *Ella Norton*, of New-York.

The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMMENSE!

250,000 PEOPLE

ARE NOW READING

WHO OWNED THE JEWELS?

By Mrs. M. V. VICTOR,

Author of the "Dead Letter," "Figure Eight," "The Red Room," "Maum Guinea."

NOW READY

IN THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

NEW SHORT ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

The TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY have extended their line to ST. LOUIS and equipped the same with PULLMAN & WAGNER PALACE CARS, which run through from NEW-YORK to ST. LOUIS, via Buffalo and Cleveland, thus forming a short, direct and attractive route to the West and South-west. Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Baggage checked through. For through freight this route possesses unequaled facilities. GEO. H. BURROWS, General Superintendent, Toledo; W. P. ROBINSON, General Eastern Agent, No. 254 Broadway, New-York; W. L. MALCOLM, General Passenger Agent, Toledo.

OCT. 1, 1870.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
NO. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST.,
Successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co.
BARGAINS.
OFFER 200 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
Second selection, full assortment, $34.
200 FINE ENGLISH IRON-STONE DINNER SETS, $20.
DECORATED DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, GLASS-WARE.
GAS-FIXTURES, BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS,
VASES, PARIAN, SILVER-PLATED WARE.
ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, (entirely new designs by our own artist,) in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

WARNOCK & CO.'S
SEVEN-DOLLAR HAT.
EXPLANATION.—Inquiry is frequently made if this hat is the best quality? We answer, we can make better. Why then urge these? Because they combine all essentials of A GOOD HAT, and equal in every particular to those heretofore sold by us for EIGHT DOLLARS.
Our CUSTOMERS and FRIENDS will accept this statement.
Our GOOD NAME will give assurance to GENTLEMEN STRANGERS.
Gents', Boys' and Youths' Felt and Cloth Hats, at REASONABLE PRICES.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES.
1870. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. 1871.
For colds, sore throats, influenza, and bronchitis.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870, will close at this Office on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 12 M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:[illegible]; C and D, 11:20; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COD LIVER OIL. Use no other. Depot No. 11 Barclay-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POPULAR AND VALUABLE MUSIC BOOKS.
FOR CHOIRS.
CHORAL TRIBUTE. L. O. EMERSON's latest Church Book.
AMERICAN TUNE-BOOK. Selections by 500 Editors. Price of each, $1 50; $13 50 per dozen.
FOR JUVENILE CLASSES.
GOLDEN ROBIN. By W. O. PERKINS. (50,000 in use.)
LONG GARDEN. By LOWELL MASON. In three books.
FOR PIANO-FORTE.
RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR PIANO. $3 75.
MASON & HOODLEY'S PIANO METHOD. $4.
FOR ORGAN.
CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS. $2 50.
ROOT'S CABINET ORGAN INSTRUCTOR. $2.50.
Published and for sale by
DITSON & CO., [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Oct. 5,) the number of real estate operators in attendance was quite large, and some interest was manifested in the operations. Two pieces of property were disposed of by D. M. SEAMAN, under a Supreme Court judgment in foreclosure, D. F. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, as follows: Two lots, with the buildings thereon, located on the southeast side of West-street, known as Nos. 128 and 129, respectively. Lot No. 128, in size 20 feet front and rear, north side 51 feet, south side 53 feet, was sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000, with interest since Jan. 1; also a lease expiring May 1, 1873, at an annual rental of $3,000; also the right of dower in the property of Mrs. JOHN F. and HENRY FINK. The mortgage foreclosure was a second one on the premises, which was knocked down to HENRY HILEBRAND for $8,700 over and above the $10,000 mortgage. Lot No. 129, in size 20 feet front and rear, north side 60 feet, south side 57 feet, was sold subject to the same right of dower as the other lot, and a mortgage of an equal amount, brought $7,600 over and above the mortgage, Mr. HILERBRAND also being the purchaser. These were all the transactions effected, no other property being offered.

To-day the principal event of the market is the sale of 600 choice lots by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, located on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railway, at Scotch Plains, Fanwood Station, distant one hour from this City. Great preparations have been made to make this transaction not only a successful sale, but an enjoyable excursion. A special train has been chartered for the occasion, tickets for which can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street. Parties wishing to be present at the auction will leave this side of the river at 10¾ A. M. The sale begins at 12 M. The lots offered are claimed to be desirable ones, particularly for an investment, as their proximity to New-York renders it probable that they will rapidly increase in value.

Today, also, at Long Branch, N. J., J. W. MORRIS will dispose of a cottage situated on Union-avenue, the sale taking place at 12 o'clock, on the ground. The house is 30 by 30, and is furnished with all the modern improvements, and in good order.

To-morrow, at the Exchange, Messrs. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, in a Supreme Court sale, will sell a valuable lot of both improved and unimproved City property. Two lots are situated on Thames and two on Liberty-street, respectively. Upon the latter lots is a five-story marble-front building. Five lots on West Fortieth-street will also be sold. The transaction is an important one.

Yesterday, upon invitation, a largely-attended picnic was held on the grounds of the Rockland Park Association, located at Nyack, in Putnam County. The object of the gathering was for the purpose of exhibiting the improvements made in the property since it has passed into the hands of its present owners. The land covers several hundred acres, and a large amount of money has been already expended in making it suitable for building purposes. The location is admirable, situated as it is on high ground, over-looking the Hudson River, and commanding extended views in all directions. Nyack is a thriving, pleasant village, and by the recent opening of the Nyack Branch Railway, is brought within easy reach of New-York. The advantages offered for desirable residences in this vicinity are many, and the lots offered by the Park Association, with the improvements made and in progress, will certainly attract the attention of those desiring to purchase a home in the country, near the Metropolis.

Summary of Sales Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

Lot and buildings thereon, s. e. s. of West-st., No. 128, lot 20x57x20x53	$18,700
Lot and buildings thereon, s. e. s. of West-st., No. 129, lot 20x60x20x53	17,600

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Clinton-st., w. s., 225.1 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25.1x100	$26,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25.1x100	27,500
Norfolk-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100	26,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 43.11 ft. w. of Eldridge-st., 12.2x75	16,000
1st-st., s. s., 278.11 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25.2x87.4	29,000
11th-st., s. s., 317.9 ft. e. of Avenue B, 18.9x94.8	11,800
20th-st., s. s., 285 ft. w. of 3d-av., 27x184	60,000
26th-st., n. s., 312.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x98.9	22,500
28th-st., n. s., 222.3 ft. w. of 7th-av., 49.9x98.9	21,000
30th-st., s. s., 128.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x98.9, h. and l.	550
33d-st., s. s., 176.2 ft. e. of 10th-av., 17x100, h. and l.	7,250
37th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	11,500
39th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of Park-av., 25x98.9	60,000
44th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 16.8x100.5	36,000
49th-st., n. s., 219.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.6x74	13,000
53d-st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x105	21,000
78th-st., n. s., 291.2 ft. w. of 2d-av., 13.10x102, h. and l.	9,500
83d-st., s. s., 165.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.7x52.2	11,000
116th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x201.10	20,000
122d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x½ block	7,000
130th-st., n. s., 335 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	16,250
Lexington-av. and 49th-st., s. w. corner, 19.9x85	32,500
2d-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., 20x70	19,000
5th-av., e. s., 38.8 ft. s. of 130th-st., 18.6x110	16,500
10th-av. and 34th-st., n. w. corner, 127.2x100, ½ part	12,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, s. s., 229.1 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 20x100	250
Dean-st., centre line, 150 ft. w. of Troy-av., 100x12, h. and l.	5,250
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 119.10 ft. n. e. of Myrtle-av., 25x58.6 }	2,100
Myrtle-av., n. s., 119.10 ft. n. e. of Jefferson-st., 25x58.6 }	
Leonard-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Richardson-st., 25x100, h. and s.	800
Magnolia-st., n. w. s., 199.10 ft. s. w. of Myrtle-av. Plank road, 25x94.2x36x43.11x8.38	250
Monroe-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 20x100, h. and l.	5,200
Partition-st., n. e. s., 208 ft. n. w. of Richards-st., 21x100	945
Sackett-st., s. s., 216 ft. w. of Van Brunt-st., 40x95, Sept. 23	4,300
Same property, Sept. 24	6,000
Sandford-st., e. s., 107.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-st., 50x100	1,500
Tiffany-place, e. s., 284 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 25x97.6	2,000
Union-st., s. s., 135 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 100x100 }	7,500
Hicks-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of President-st., 9.5x100x25x5x50x95x50x46x9, 1868 }	
2d-place, n. s., 183.6 ft. e. of Court-st., 16.8x133.5	13,500
56th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2	200
Atlantic-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Classon-av., 25x90	3,500
Blake-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Bennett-av., 75x100	6,500
Classon-av., w. s., 145 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 15x100	1,500
De Kalb-av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 100x100	30,000
Grand-av., s. w. s., 147 ft. n. w. of Atlantic-av., 14x102	9,000
Grand-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 20x100	7,500
Green-av., n. s., 158 ft. e. of Classon-av., 30.11x18.10x52.6x32.10x15.10x18.1x42x118	12,000
Harrison-av. and Heyward-st., northerly corner, 45x100	2,250
Kingsland-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Herbert-st., 50x100	1,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Southfield.

Linden Park, lot No. 183, 25x110	$100
Linden Park, lots Nos. 327, 328, 329, 330, 100x110	120
Linden Park, 11 lots	980
Linden Park, lots Nos. 720 and 721, 50x100	120
Linden Park, lots Nos. 718, 719, 724, 725, 50x200	270
Linden Park, lots Nos. 544 and 545, 50x100	135

Northfield.

Mariner's Harbor, adjoining Dan'l Barcaloo's, 38x120	$120

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bank-st., s. s., adjoining A. Price's, 30x97	$5,000
Bergen-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Bank-st., 50x100	950
Coes-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of German-av., 25x100	400
Sumner-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of 3d-av., 50x150	5,500

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Newark and Waldron avs., s. e. corner, 15x58	$2,800
Railroad-av., lot No. 18, Van Vorst's, 30x80	12,500

North Bergen.

Bergen line road, e. s., 25 ft. n. of Franklin-av., 25x100	$150

Union Township.

Lots Nos. 530, 531, North Hoboken, 50x100	$1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 182 Grand-st.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

A CHURCH COSTING $20,000 IS building very near the 600 lots at Scotch Plains, N. J., to be sold on THURSDAY by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., which is proof positive that it is village property, and not way off in the country.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, situated in West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FIRST GREAT SALE AT SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., 600 lots in the village; plank-walk in front of each lot; plank-walk to station. Free train and collation, and splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

FOR SALE—$13,000.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in desirable neighborhood, No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn. Address N. A. HALE, No. 50 Clinton-av., Albany, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Four desirable country residences to be sold at auction on Oct. 11, 1870.
For maps and particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., THIRTY-seven minutes from New-York.—BUILDING PLOTS, pleasantly situated, at low prices. Terms, fifteen per cent. cash, balance from one to ten years. Would exchange. CHARLES THIES, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 19.

FOR SALE—HANDSOMEST LOCATED country-seat on Hudson River, sixteen acres, river front; only twenty-five miles.
C. N. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
FLUSHING, L. I.
Twenty minutes from 34th-st., forty-five minutes from Wall-st.

A home. Elevated and healthy, modern house with all the conveniences, frescoed, papered, painted and finished throughout with hard wood. Greenhouse, carriage-house, out-buildings and grounds, all in complete order. No outlay of any kind required. Fine fruiteries, garden, lawn and trees; 3¼ acres. Price $17,500; on very easy terms. Can be occupied immediately. Address H. W. LEAVITT, No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late RICHARD S. FIELD, of PRINCETON, N. J. This beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT is widely known for its collections of rare trees and shrubs, its choice variety of plants, and its splendid evergreen hedges. there are twenty-nine acres of land; the house is of stone, with parlor, dining-room and library on first floor; five chambers on second floor—three with dressing-rooms attached, bath-room—hot and cold water, &c.; servants' rooms and garret above. There are two graperies—warm and cold, greenhouse, gardener's house and all the usual out-buildings. On one part of the property there is a frame building, in the cottage style, which has been and may be rented without inconvenience or annoyance to the family occupying the place. To a gentleman of means, particularly if he has sons to educate, no more elegant or refined home could be found. Photographs and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—A family residing in Orange, N. J., about giving up housekeeping, offer for sale a fine, large and conveniently-arranged house, completely furnished; one acre of ground well laid out, plenty of shade and fruit, fine lawn, &c.; stable and carriage-room, horses and carriage; location high, fine views, neighborhood excellent, four minutes' walk from depot, one hour from City; will be sold low and on easy terms before 15th October; if then unsold will be rented low to a small careful family, for six months. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,504 N. Y. Post-office.

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—Forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts., by the two most safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage house, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; eligible and healthy location; lot 100x380, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 2½ minutes from one station and 10 minutes from main depots; will sell at $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES adjoin the lots at Scotch Plains, to be sold by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., on THURSDAY next. The greatest inducements ever offered for lot-buyers on the Central Road: plank-walks in front of each lot, and plank-walks to station. A free train and luncheon, and splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Payment only $10 monthly.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE ON the banks of the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, within ten minutes' ride of the Post-office and depot. Inquire of EDWIN SWAIN, No. 137 Front-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—No. 37 5th-av., corner of 10th-st.—House and lot, 42 feet front by 100 deep; vacant lot, 40 feet front by 100 feet deep. This property, 82 feet front by 100 feet deep, to let or lease for a term of years. The vacant lot to be improved at the owner's expense to suit the lessee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or F. COTTONET, No. 142 Duane-st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN HEIGHTS, A spacious modern furnished brick mansion, built for Winter residence; outhouses and beautiful grounds; within ten minutes' walk of the village; supplied with gas, water and other conveniences; maintained by owner if required.
WM. S. WILSON, No. 72 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE family, the three-story brick house No. 50 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place, for six months or longer. Rent low to a responsible tenant. House can be seen from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. Apply to C. H. CLARK, No. 37 William-st.

A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 64 West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., handsomely finished, to let; immediate possession; location good; rent, $3,600. Apply on the premises.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR RENT, FULLY furnished, complete, well-located residence, stables, 1¼ acres, water, gas, furnace throughout, fine lawns, ample shade; rent low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH-basement brick house; rent $500; water, gas, sewer; situated in Fort Green-place, near the Park. Apply to M. T. BEERS, No. 39 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES. *Times* Office.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF BUILDING NO. 661 Broadway, adjoining Grand Central Hotel; size 25x100; fine skylight; A 1 location for exhibition of paintings, or any genteel business; rent very low to Feb. 1. Apply to WILLIAM L. BURKE, No. 128 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

ROSELLE! ELIZABETH! ELIZABETH!

ROSELLE LOTS!
To be sold to the highest bidder,
by Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

What are lots handsomely situated in one of the most accessible and attractive sections of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from Wall-st., really worth?
Can they be sold?

This question we propose to settle by an actual sale, and to it we would respectfully but earnestly direct public attention. Sale made to close a partnership interest, positively on the day named, and absolutely to the highest bidder.

We shall sell a large first-class residence, (late Underhill's, now Leland's.)

Also 150 lots, 25x150 each,
beautifully situated, nearly midway between Roselle and West Elizabeth Stations, fourteen miles from New-York, or forty-five minutes by the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Fourteen trains a day stop at West Elizabeth, and twenty-two at Roselle. About ten minutes' walk from either station. Commutation $65 per annum. Very healthy; fine views; good improvements; no nuisances. Schools, churches, stores and hotels in immediate vicinity.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. and auction fee on day of sale; 30 per cent. on 1st of November, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the auctioneer, when deeds will be delivered; 50 per cent. can remain (at the option of the purchaser) on bond and mortgage for two years at 7 per cent.

Maps, photographs, full particulars and tickets to attend the sale and return, can be had at auctioneer's office, No. 10 Pine-st., four days previous to the sale.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
FINE VILLA PROPERTY
AND
DESIRABLE VILLAGE LOTS,
IN
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1870, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
ON THE GROUNDS.
SEVENTY-FOUR BEAUTIFUL LOTS,
EQUAL TO 416 CITY LOTS

in size, to suit all purchasers, a few minutes from Rye Station, and three-quarters of a mile from Rye Beach. Land high and rolling.

TWO MODERN COTTAGE VILLAS
OF TWELVE ROOMS EACH.
AND ONE COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS.
SALE PEREMPTORY.

Trains leave depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9 A. M. and 11½ A. M. Carriages will await arrival of trains at Rye Station, to convey visitors to and from the grounds.

For maps, circulars, and other particulars, apply to
J. M. HALSTEAD, (owner,)
On the grounds;
T. S. SHEPHERD,
No. 205 Broadway; or
DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO.,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.
ROBERTS & MCGUIRE
will sell at auction, on
FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
Under direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., Referee,
The following property:

No. 18 Thames-st.; has erected upon it a two-story and attic brick building.

No. 20 Thames-st.; has erected upon it a three-story brick building.

Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st.; has erected upon them a five-story brick building, with marble front.

Also, at the same time and place,

FORTIETH-STREET.—Five lots on the north side of 40th-st., distant 400 feet east of 8th-av.; size, each, 20x98.9.

Upon the premises there is erected a one-story brick stable, which nearly covers the whole plot.

The premises will be sold subject to a lease thereon.

For maps and other particulars apply to the referee or to the auctioneers, No. 87 Cedar-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer,
will sell
ON TUESDAY, OCT 11, 1870,
At 1 o'clock, P. M., on the ground,

200 CHOICE LOTS,
Opposite the City Hall, and centre of the city.
Also,
VALUABLE WATER FRONT ON NEWARK BAY
In the Second Ward of the city of Bayonne,
Twenty-five minutes from New-York,
By Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, and only two blocks from the depot.

Forty trains to and from Bayonne daily. Special train by Central Railroad of New-Jersey from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 11:40 A. M., on day of sale. For maps and free tickets apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or WM. HARRIMAN, No. 390 Washington Market, corner West and Fulton sts., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCtioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. Four desirable residences, at Montclair, N. J., to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; one modern house, fifteen rooms, all improvements; three acres of land, barn and stable, garden and fruit, one of the most attractive residences in Montclair. One large house, fourteen rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land; one cottage, nine rooms, furnace, one-half an acre of land; one house, with tower, ten rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land.

All of the above are in a desirable neighborhood, within half a mile of station.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIRST GREAT SALE AT
SCOTCH PLAINS,
Fanwood Station, one hour from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on
THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1870,
at 12 M., on the premises,
SIX HUNDRED CHOICE LOTS

will be positively sold at auction, situated immediately at the village; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS and STORES adjoining; PLANK WALK to station.

PLANK WALK IN FRONT OF EACH LOT.

This property is without doubt among the most desirable ever offered on the line of the Central Road, no expense having been spared in preparing for immediate occupancy. The streets are handsomely graded. The location is most beautiful, being just at the base of the blue range of mountains, and lovely views are obtained. A clear mountain stream crosses the property.

REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

ONLY TEN DOLLARS PAYMENT REQUIRED ON EACH LOT; BALANCE PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS. GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS.

FREE TRAIN AND COLLATION.

GRAFULLA'S SPLENDID SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND WILL ACCOMPANY THE EXCURSION.

For descriptive maps and railroad passes apply to
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 49 Wall-st.,
R. O. GLOVER, No. 1 Dey-st.,
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LEASE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 257 CANAL-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of Samuel Taylor, Esq., executor of Christian Neidig, deceased:

CANAL-STREET.—The undivided two-third interest of Christian Neidig in and to the unexpired term of lease for twenty years, from Nov. 10, 1860, of the property No. 257 Canal-st., north side, between Broadway and Elm-st.; lot 25.10 by about 69 feet in depth; building is six stories, marble front, and covers entire lot; present ground rent, $1,200 per annum and taxes; ground rent for second term of ten years, seven per cent. valuation.

For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUR LOTS ON 155TH AND 156TH STS., NEAR GRAND BOULEVARD.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREETS—Two lots on the north side of 155th-st., running through to 156th-st., 200 feet east of 11th-av. Boulevard, each lot 25x99.11 feet, making a plot 50x199.10 feet. The above lots are even with the grade, near the Grand Boulevard, Audubon Park and Trinity Cemetery, and in the midst of first-class improvements.

Terms easy. Apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 19—fifteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Circulars on application.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 14 years' connection:

John Auchincloss,	Thos. Goadby,	Abner Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	John A. Hadden,	Jas. L. Phipps,
P. R. Bonnett,	Wm. A. Hadden,	Jas. W. Pryor,
John S. Boyd,	Jas. C. Holden,	Geo. B. Satterlee,
John Brooks,	Thos. F. Jeremiah,	Dan. S. Schanck,
Edwin J. Brown,	Albert Kelley,	Samuel Sloan,
Josiah H. Burton,	Chas. A. Lamont,	Jas. Symington,
Nathl. W. Chater,	Leon'd Lockwood,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Theo. H. Conkling,	Theo. McNamee,	Ab'm S. Underhill,
Kenny Couillard,	Benj. F. Manierre,	Judge Van Vorst,
Townsend Cox,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Ralph Wells,
Benj. Curtis,	Joseph Morrill,	Chas. G. Wilson,
Henry Day,	Wm. Morrison,	Hiram Young.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 367 AND 371 WEST 23D-ST.,

Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

LESPINASSE,

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Reopens (24th year) Sept. 26, at No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 24th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND
CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 108 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., Sept. 26.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only,) Broadway, corner 33d-st.—English, Classical, French, German, Primary.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 124 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French school, for Misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened Sept. 22.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 159 West 15th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Broadway corner 29th-st. Reopens Sept. 28.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business can become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Open day and evening.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Vacancies may be filled in October.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
No. 86 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. Number limited; primary department and gymnasium.

HOME INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE—Pine Grove, on the Delaware River, Trenton, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, (removed from Brainard Institute, Cranbury, N. J.)—Line school; thirty years' experience. Send for a circular.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 65 W. 26th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TRIVETT—Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 19. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

PROF. J. H. GUENEBAULT HAS RE-turned from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 20th September. Application at No. 28 Union-square.

MISS McINTOSH'S "HOME CLASS" for ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at her residence, No. 15 West 24th-st. First subject: "German History and Literature."

MISS BRUSH (SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fits-Henri) will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $210 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Terms, $100 per quarter, from
NOV. 22.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common sense management. Reopens Sept. 5. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FEMALE SCHOOL.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER HAS RE-TURNED to New-York to give a short course, after "his plan of simultaneous exercises for mastering French conversation," which was most successful in Paris and in London.

Only adult pupils admitted to the exercises.

To ladies' schools a limited course.

Mr. FAVARGER can be addressed No. 8 East 9th-st., or seen till 1 P. M. See heading "Lectures."

A PRIVATE TUTOR OF MUCH EX-perience desires pupils, residing in the City, in classics, English and mathematics. Address A. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; has served in dress-making establishments for the last four years; would assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 531 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly and has the best of City references. Call at No. 237 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester-st., between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; will do the plain washing in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PERsons, situations, one as competent laundress, the other as waitress. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 44 East 34th-st. Reference given.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDed young woman, a waitress' situation; is a competent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., or will do chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; will assist with the washing; understands meats, soups, desserts, &c.; best City reference from last employers. Call at or address, for two days, No. 567 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the coarse washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by a Protestant young woman, very respectable; good seamstress; cut and fit; operate on machine; experienced nurse; good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIenced chamber-maid and waitress, or would do the fine washing and ironing; the very best City reference from former employers. Call or address No. 547 6th-av., hair-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class chamber-maid and plain sewer; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 147, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; also a first-class waitress, each having over nine years' City references. Can be seen at No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 231 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is a neat plain sewer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 141 1st-av., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as chamber-maid, or would go as chamber-maid and laundress in a small family; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will take care of young children or assist in chamber-work. Call or address No. 747½ 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; understands her business; a nice place preferred to large wages; best City reference. Call at No. 413 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, a situation as chamber-maid; is willing to assist as waitress or with the washing; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call today at No. 300 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; understands fluting; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 259 6th-av., near 16th-st., in toy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good situation for a nurse perfectly competent in her duties. Apply at No. 110 Madison-av., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; no objection to assist with the washing, if required; best of reference. Call at No. 212 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Can be seen before 12 o'clock, for two days, at No. 328 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 259 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 452 West 40th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S nurse in a Protestant family. Call at No. 18 Laight-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse. Call at No. 104 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.; good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl to take care of a baby or do plain sewing. Apply at No. 18 Laight-st.

AT SEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., will be a large selection of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, boarding-houses and hotels in City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 1,335 4TH-AV., a large number of English, French, professed, Protestant and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, young girls for housework, waitresses, nurses and those lately landed.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended and capable Protestant and Catholics of all nations, can be obtained today at office No. 1,284 Broadway. Established fourteen years; prompt attention given to all orders.

LADIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS servants, of all nationalities, can always be suited at the office, No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress in a respectable family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has five years' reference from her last place; operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can take her own if required. Can be seen for two days at her residence, 317 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation for a young girl; can do chamber-work and waiting, or assist in the care of children; will be found honest and obliging; can be seen until suited. Apply at No. 344 East 21st-st., room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as seamstress and ladies' maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; can embroider; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen until suited at her present employers, where she has lived for nine years, No. 510 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestant girls as laundresses, or to take in a family or two families' washing, at their own residence; City reference. Apply at No. 472 West 34th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson, and Florence's machines; reference. Apply at No. 124 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse, or would do light chamber-work and plain sewing; has had good experience with young children, and has good City references. Call at No. 231 East 33d-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as waitress, or would do the chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 147 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER maid and seamstress, or as waitress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has eight years' good City reference from last place. Call at No. 335 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress, and no objection to do light chamber-work; none but a first-class family need apply. Call at No. 249 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor, back room; best of reference.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG PERson, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or would travel with a lady going to England; is capable to take entire charge of a baby. Address or apply to S. B., No. 325 East 37th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a respectable girl; understands dress-making in all its branches; no objection to travel or go in the country. Call at No. 314 East 12th-st., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as thorough waitress, in a private family. Call for two days at No. 241 East 88th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 113 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; good reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family in the City; has the best reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 457 West 27th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 73 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, back room, first flight up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress and dress-maker; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; is also a first-class operator. Call at or address No. 110 West 30th-st.; ring the fourth bell.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS in a private family; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing between them; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or will assist in the care of children. Call at present employer's, No. 21 West 26th-st., rear of Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; best City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist in the washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGlish woman, (Protestant,) a situation as child's nurse and seamstress or to travel with a family. Apply at No. 57 Jane-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PARLORmaid, with long experience. Call at No. 167 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant, a situation to cook in a small private family; is a good baker; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; can come well recommended. Call at No. 149 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a respectable family; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 East 34th-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class nurse; has five years' City reference from her late employer. Apply for two days at No. 229 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; competent to take the place of a man in waiting. Apply at No. 426 4th-av., near 29th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse to take care of a baby or small children; has the best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 31st-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman, a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse or to wait on an invalid; best of references. Apply at No. 46 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; good City references. Call at No. 201 2d-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid; well recommended; has no objection to do waiting in a small family. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, understanding thoroughly her business in all its branches. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the most desirable references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 165 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 147 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; good reference from her last situation. Call at or address No. 452 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Call or address No. 244 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid; good reference from her last situation. Call at No. 452 2d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class single man; will be found willing; has a thorough knowledge of the care of horses, carriages and harness; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man of small family; seven years' first-class recommendation, and knows the City thoroughly; no objection to the country. Apply or address J. D., No. 305 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; married, without incumbrance; has the best City reference. Address WILLIAM, or can be seen for two days at No. 126 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; is married; no family; would go to the country. Call on or address WILLIAM, No. 315 East 9th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion on a gentleman's place; understands gardening and care of horses; can milk; temperate, willing and obliging; recommended so that effect when seen. Address J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married German, no family; one who understands his business, and is sober and industrious; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 160 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious man; understands his business thoroughly; this is a chance to get a good man. Address T. P. R., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant as coachman, who understands the care of horses well, and is a careful driver; can produce four years' reference from his last place. Apply at No. 113 East 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is English, and married. Apply to DAVIS, CLARK & CO., No. 15 Dey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; has first-class City references; will be found willing and obliging. Address E. C. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; has thorough knowledge of horses, harness and carriages; can do plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address O. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN that cannot hear anything, (but noise;) is a good man to lay down carpet, or to make fires, and also to put up and take down beds; is very useful in and around a house; has first-class reference from his last employer; would go for very small wages. Address J. K., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, or No. 544 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE FRENCH head cook, of long experience in hotel, private or boarding-houses, a suitable situation; knows American and French cooking; also confectionery in all its details; can furnish the highest City references as to capacity and honesty. Address F. C., No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced man as groom and coachman; is a thorough groom and good coachman; best of City reference; four years in last place; will be found competent and obliging. Call on E. M., No. 4 East Houston-st., whip-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of references. Address C. PLATT, livery-stable, 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or C. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR gardener by a Scotchman, having twelve years' experience in this country in the above line; reference satisfactory; wife would take charge of dairy, if required. Address D. McC., gardener, North Orange Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man who thoroughly understands his business; best City references can be given. Call on or address, for two days, P. F., No. 535 Hudson-st., Albion Hotel, Room No. 29.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced French coachman, (single;) excellent City reference. Call on or address R. D., No. 118 West 32d-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man; best City reference can be produced, from first-class families. Can be seen for two days in harness-store, No. 943 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman; long experience and first-class reference. Can be seen at, or address, W. J., No. 323 4th-av., corner of 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant; has City reference. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 208 6th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUAtion; is a good driver and groom; has first-class City reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address THOMAS, No. 10 East 19th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions—man as coachman and groom; wife as waitress and good plain sewer; good recommendations. Address M. C. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, who can be highly recommended by last employers. Call or address T. H., No. 241 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; has first-class City references; will make himself useful. Address E. C. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as coachman; is a good groom and competent driver; best of reference given; no objection to the country. Address M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address W. D. N., 193 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an experienced and reliable man, (English,) married; no incumbrance; City references. Address T. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or at 22 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man who understands his business; references will be found satisfactory. Address C. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom in a private family; best of City reference. Address COACHMAN, Westchester Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, sober and industrious American married man as light porter; understands driving horses and care of them. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SWISS BOY 12 YEARS old, a home; he would be willing to do housework. Call or address No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITuation for his coachman. Apply to J. M. COOPER, No. 11 Maiden-lane, for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOTEL CLERK by a young man of several years' experience in a first-class Western hotel; references given. Address E. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO LITERATI.—THE EDITOR OF A first-class literary journal wants the assistance of an experienced writer, classically and thoroughly educated. No other need apply. Replies not furnishing printed specimens will receive no attention. Address X. V. Y., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of an invalid child (boy) of 6 years; must be a Protestant, willing to live in the country and have satisfactory references; English, Scotch or German preferred. Reply, stating age, &c., to Box No. 1,238 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a small family; must be Protestant, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 62 West 38th-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS CHAMber-maid and seamstress; the other as laundress and waitress. Apply at No. 28 West 30th-st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, A Protestant woman to cook, wash, and iron; German or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 342 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer for a small private family in New-Brighton, Staten Island; a German preferred. Call this day at No. 227 West 38th-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AT NO. 58 PARK-AV., A MAN waiter, without family; good City reference required. Call this day, between hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A CAPABLE NURSE TO TAKE charge of a child eight months old. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 70 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH GOOD REFERences to assist in washing, chamber-work and waiting. Apply at No. 9 West 35th-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods trade. LORD & TAYLOR, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE, ERAI Cordon Cleu, désirerait entrer dans une famille privée; elle est parfaitement recommandée sous tous les rapports. S'addresser au Bureau Francais, No. 405 5me-av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 73 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870.
MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
MAHLON APGAR,
SAMUEL TOOKE.
je30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1870.
GEORGE L. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. NEVIUS,
Executors, &c.
je30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 24 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1870.
SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.
je9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.
se15-1aw6mTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870.
ROBERT W. BOOTMAN,
Administrator, &c.
je23-1aw6mTh*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 993 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

PERSONAL.

MR. E. BURNETT, LATE OF LEEDS, England is earnestly requested to communicate with his friends at home, who are anxious to know how he is getting on.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 5 | Siberia, Saturday, Oct. 15
Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 12 | Persia, Saturday, Oct. 29
Tarifa, Saturday, Oct. 8 | Calabria, Thurs., Oct. 20
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 12 | Aleppo, Saturday, Oct. 22
Algeria, Thursday, Oct. 13 | Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26

By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 29
LAFAYETTE.....BOUREAU.....SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Nov. 26
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine;)
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS—(including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 5 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 8 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.
VIRGINIA, ANDREWS, Saturday, Oct. 15.
Cabin passage, $85 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $28, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE—NATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY—NOTICE.—The steam-ship VIRGINIA, from London and Havre, is now discharging under general order, at Pier No. 3 North River.
Consignees will please send their permits on board, as the Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage occasioned by delay. All goods not permitted will be sent to public store.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1870.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Copenhagen, Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Cambria	Sat., Oct. 8	Britannia	Wed., Oct. 19
Anchoria	Sat., Oct. 15	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 2
India	Sat., Oct. 22	Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 16
Australia	Sat., Oct. 29	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 30
Columbia	Sat., Nov. 5	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 14
Europa	Sat., Nov. 12	Caledonia	Wed., Dec. 28

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Oct. 12, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Oct. 19, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTTH.Oct. 26, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHITNERAY.Nov. 2, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Nov. 16, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax).....Wednesday, Oct. 19, 12 M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$195 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
OCT. ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 96 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKEN, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 83 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 4 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.
Pier No. 31 E. R.—The steamer W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 P. M.
Splendid fishing at Lewes.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.
After this week the W. COIT will leave MONDAY and THURSDAY only.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent or Europe who can spend the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares in the way of passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and as a medium of conveyance to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. H. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 308 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Oct. 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. T. L. THEBAUDY, Nov. 20.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE Capt. E. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Oct. 6.
Postponement on account of detention at Quarantine.
MORRO CASTLE will sail Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock, and not Oct. 6, as previously advertised.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....Oct. 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Oct. 20
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 West St. CORNER of CEDAR St.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WANTED FOR CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

Cammann & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.

ROGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1885.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and only 32 miles of track and iron to be laid to complete the road. Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES C. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 14 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 14th day of October. By order.
D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1870.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 178, 69, 120, 882, 342, 393, 63, 215, 122, 277, 481, 60, 942, 1021, 264, 238, 281, 190, 203, 196, 293, 245 and 294, of $1,000 each, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
E. D. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
T. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRADT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1870.
ELECTION NOVEMBER 1.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, to elect trustees for the ensuing year. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
A. L. FURVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 168 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day WILLIAM HARMON was unanimously elected President of this Company, vice WM. A. THOMSON, Esq., resigned, and C. W. PARMELEE was appointed Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 59TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office, at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870. C. H. TUCKER, President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will take place, at the office of the Company, No. 97 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Oct. 17. Polls open at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 P. M.
ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Office, No. 135 Broadway.
CASH CAPITAL,
$2,500,000.

Assets, 1st July, 1870 - - $4,576,235 74
Liabilities - - - - - - 106,359 49

All persons requiring Insurance are invited to call at the office, as special inducements are offered to those dealing directly with the Company.
The large capital and assets of the Home warrant the carrying of large lines of insurance.
Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.
No brokerage paid.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, Second Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. H. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Sec'y.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds.
INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE 15 AND DEC. 15,
AT THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
THE CHERRY VALLEY, SHARON AND ALBANY RAILROAD connects Albany, by way of Cobleskill, the largest frequented watering places, Sharon Springs and Cherry Valley. It runs through a very rich agricultural country, thickly settled, and many thriving villages. The length of the road is twenty-two miles from Cobleskill to Cherry Valley; it is perpetually leased to the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, which road is again perpetually leased to the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY. The lease made to the latter Company provides that they shall run and keep in first-class order the Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany Railroad, the latter to receive fifty per cent. of the gross earnings. THE ROAD IS THOROUGHLY WELL BUILT AND EQUIPPED, AND HAS RUN REGULARLY SINCE THE 16TH OF JUNE LAST. ITS EARNINGS HAVE BEEN
June.....$1,598 27
July.....1,703 00
August.....6,146 00
OF WHICH FIFTY PER CENT. IS PAID TO THIS ROAD, AND IT IS THUS DEMONSTRATED THAT IN THE FIRST FEW MONTHS THEIR EARNINGS EXCEED BY THIRTY PER CENT. THE REQUIREMENTS FOR INTEREST ON THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. There is no doubt that the business in future will increase vastly, and it is not extravagant to estimate the earnings of the next year at double those of this year, thus making privilege of conversion a valuable one, as the stock will no doubt soon earn dividends of ten per cent. per annum.
THE CAPITAL STOCK IS $300,000, WHICH HAS BEEN ALL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP IN CASH, the whole issue of bonds now being $200,000, which is the only lien on the entire property. The trustees of the mortgage are J. Pierrepont Morgan, of Dabney, Morgan & Co., and T. F. Olcott, Vice-President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Albany.
The bonds bear seven per cent. interest, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.
Fifty thousand dollars of the bonds have been sold, and we offer the remaing $250,000 AT 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AND DO NOT HESITATE TO RECOMMEND THEM AS AN UNDOUBTED A 1 BOND, WHICH IS FULLY EQUAL AS A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT TO ANY FIRST MORTGAGE BOND QUOTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
NO. 28 BROAD-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared, payable on the 17th day of October next, to shareholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 8th day of October and opened on the 2d day of November next.
The capital stock of the Company has been increased one million dollars, in conformity with the proceedings of the stockholders at their meeting in June, 1869, and the same is offered to stockholders at par in the proportion of one additional share to each sixteen shares held by them on the closing of the transfer-books, said stock to be subscribed and paid for on or before the 1st day of November next, at which date negotiable scrip will be issued, entitling the holder to convert the same into shares of stock on and after 1st December next, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars, or any multiple of the same.
Stockholders not having complied with the above requirements by the 1st day of November next will be considered as having waived their right to subscribe, and the stock will be otherwise disposed of.
FRANCIS H. TOWB, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE Interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by JOHN J. BRADY, Jr., Chamberlain of the City, at his office, in the new Court-house.
The transfer-books will be closed Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1870.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO., No. 28 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1870.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid IN GOLD on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 28 Pine-st.
F. E. JONES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1870.
PORTLAND WATER COMPANY COUPONS—Coupon No. 5 of the Portland Water Company's Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in Gold coin free of Government tax, on and after that date at the office of C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS, No. 22 Devonshire-st., Boston, or L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

No. 58 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1870.
THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON BONDS of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1870.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

$10 $15. $20. $25.
THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY. Our superior Orvolds Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago and other cities, represented as our manufacture, we hereby caution the public against them, and give Notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our orvolds in appearance and durability; and, to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold, cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges, retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold, excepting in intrinsic value. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10; full-jewelled Patent Levers, $25, equal in appearance and for time to $100 gold watches; those of extra fine finish, $35, equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra-heavy, superbly-finished and splendid watch at $50; this equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting cases only. Jewelry and ladies' pieces, CHAINS, &c., to suit. Also, jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.
"The goods of C. S. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—New-York Times.
"One of the finest watches we have worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—Pomeroy's Democrat.
"To Clubs.—Where six watches are ordered at one time we send a seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery."
C. S. COLLINS & CO., No. 386 Broadway, Corner of Worth-st., upstairs, New-York.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane.—Blank books, paper and stationery, all kinds, at low prices. Books made to pattern. Job printing and lithographic work. Orders solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—To let, an elegantly furnished [illegible] with board; references exchanged. Rent $100 per month. Address [illegible] Times Office. Location desirable. Terms changed.

WE HAVE ONE MORE FAMILY apartment and several single rooms, elegantly furnished, to let. Those who appreciate first-class French board and the best accommodations are invited to call at No. 13 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, on first and second floors, inclusive use of bath, &c.; private table, if desired; location near Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with a suite of three rooms on second floor in the house of a private family, without board, at No. 26 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY.—A private family of two, occupying their own elegant furnished residence, would let a few handsome furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 218 East 18th-st.

NO. 230 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let, with board, on first, second and third floors; fine location and terms reasonable; all modern improvements. References required.

NO. 149 EAST 34TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, single or en suite; house and location first-class; 4th-av. cars pass the door; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTMENTS on second floor, ample pantries, bath, &c., to rent to a small family, with private table and attendance; highest references. No. 21 West 30th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

NO. 109 WEST 28TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let, with board, pleasant furnished rooms; unexceptionable references given and required.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTments, with first-class private table, in a private house, to let. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., south-west corner 21st-st.

NO. 59 WEST 39TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—A very pleasant room, without board; desirable location; family private; reference unexceptionable, (given and required.)

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 262.—A sitting-room and bedroom on first floor, also a single and double room on second floor, at moderate price, with board.

THE SECOND FLOOR, SINGLE OR en suite, new and neatly furnished; bath-room and closet attached; also, small room on top story. No. 68 East 4th-st.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTments, with first-class private table, in a private house, to let. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., south-west corner 21st-st.

NO. 25 WEST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, singly and en suite; house and table first-class; best references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—A SUITE OF Rooms, parlor, dining and two to four sleeping rooms; very desirable for a family or party of adults, in a strictly private house.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 215 EAST.—An entire second floor to let with board; rooms and closets extra large; location, neighborhood, &c., very desirable.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LARGE and single rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 44 West 23d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—Spacious rooms on the third and fourth floors, with superior board; references required.

NO. 23 WEST 18TH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, an entire third floor; also, front suite on second floor.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board, separately or en suite; also, a hall bedroom on third floor.

A PLEASANT ROOM TO LET TO gentlemen with or without board, at No. 74 Lexington-av.

A FEW NEW AND NICELY-FURnished rooms to let, in elegant house No. 68 East 4th-st.

NO. 3 EAST 17TH-ST.—ELEGANT furnished rooms, single or en suite; with or without breakfast; reference exchanged.

NO. 99 WEST 18TH-ST.—THREE WELLfurnished rooms with board may be had by desirable parties.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, separate or together, without board, for single gentlemen.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board, singly or together; terms moderate. No. 116 West 11th-st.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS AT NO. 228 EAST 28th-st.; rent $25 and $30 per month.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, CONVENIENT to Wall-st. or South Ferry, by a gentleman and wife, a furnished second floor in a private family or first-class boarding-house, with private table; dinner at midday; location and house must be first-class, and terms moderate. Address Post-office Box No. 4,279, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. L., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL OR WINter at Cornwall; location pleasant; terms moderate. Address W. B. ELMER, Cornwall Landing.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE Fall; also, furnished cottage to let.
JAMES G. ROE.

MEETINGS.

TO THE TEMPLES OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE IN THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND VICINITY.—Permission having been granted to Fidelity Temple, No. 27, of New-York, to hold a public meeting to advance the cause of temperance, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 7½ P. M., at the Church of the Strangers, Fifteenth-st., near 5th, you are respectfully requested to attend in full regalia; the exercises will consist of addresses by eminent speakers, and music by competent artists. Grand Worthy Templar C. B. MEACH will preside.
CHAS. GRAHAM,
Deputy Grand Worthy Templar
City of New-York.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED Monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms in the Cooper Building.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

LECTURES

MR. A. A. FAVARGER RESPECTfully announces his return to New-York, where he will give a course of his French Readings, favorably received in Paris and in London. For particulars address Mr. FAVARGER, No. 6 East 9th-st. See heading "Teachers."

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—Lectures begin Oct. 4. Whole course, $30. Two prizes, $50 each. For prospectus or tickets apply to the secretary, No. 182 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20
Will draw interest from Oct. 1 at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. $1 to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $3,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct. 1.
ASSETS, $7,758,242 26.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
C. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
W. E. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 4th-av., opposite COOPER INSTITUTE.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before THE FIFTH OF OCTOBER will draw interest from OCT. 1. Interest payable in January.
SIX PER CENT. paid on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits of one dollar received.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings from 6 to 7.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
DEPOSITS FROM $1 TO $5,000
received, and interest thereon allowed at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Interest commences quarterly—January, April, July and October.
Assets.....$2,510,000 00
SURPLUS.....100,000 00
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, SEVENTH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets.....$3,008,538 68 | Surplus.....$154,561 68

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAM-SHIP COLUMBIA.

The steam-ship *Columbia*, which left Havana on Oct. 1, reached this port yesterday. Her purser is entitled to thanks for the prompt delivery of our Cuban letters and papers.

The Question of Emancipation—Decree by the Cortes—The Garrote—Sickness in Havana—Arrest of Senor de Conto.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1870.

The law enacted by the Government at Madrid, and published this week here, tending to the ultimate extinction of African slavery in Cuba, will scarcely fail to have an important influence, not only in determining the present insurrection, but also the future of the island. Slavery is officially doomed, and planters generally can now imitate some among them more prudent than the rest, who, for some time past, have been putting their houses in order in anticipation of the coming event. The law is as follows:

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

DON FRANCISCO SERRANO, Regent of Spain, &c., &c., orders to be executed the following law decreed and sanctioned by the Constitutional Cortes of the Spanish nation:

ARTICLE 1. All children of slave mothers born after the date of the publication of this law are declared free.

ART. 2. All slaves born between 17th September, 1868, and the publication of this decree are acquired by the State on payment to their masters of $125 each.

ART. 3. All slaves who have served under the Spanish flag, or have aided the troops in any way during the present insurrection in Cuba, are declared free, as also all those who may have been freed by the Captain-General of Cuba. The State will indemnify their value to those owners who may have remained faithful to the Spanish cause; if they belonged to insurrectionists there will be no indemnification.

ART. 4. Those slaves who, at the time of the publication of this law, have reached sixty years of age, are declared free without compensation to their owners. Those who reach this age henceforth will enjoy the same advantages.

ART. 5. All slaves pertaining to the State, from whatever cause, are declared free. Those who, under the title of *emancipados*, were under the protection of the State, will at once enter into full enjoyment of their rights as freedmen.

ART. 6. Those free by virtue of articles 1 and 2 of this law will remain under the guardianship of the owners of their mothers, indemnification being paid them, as prescribed in article 11.

ART. 7. The guardianship to which the preceding article refers imposes on the guardian the obligation of maintaining his wards, clothing them, and aiding them in sickness, and giving them primary instruction, and an education suitable for some trade. The guardian acquires all the rights of tutor, and can profit by the labor of his ward without recompense until his eighteenth year.

ART. 8. At eighteen years of age the freedman will be entitled to half his wages. Of this amount one-half will be given him at once, the other half being reserved as hereinafter determined.

ART. 9. At the age of twenty-two years, the *emancipado* will acquire the enjoyment of his rights, the guardianship ceasing, and his wages reserved, as before stated, will be given over to him.

ART. 10. The guardianship will also terminate: First, by the marriage of the *emancipado*, in case of females after the age of fourteen, and in that of males after eighteen; second, by proven abuse of the guardian in punishments, or by a thorough neglect of his duties, as set forth in article 7; third, when the guardian takes the honor, or favors the taking of the honor of the *emancipado*.

ART. 11. The guardianship is transmissable by all means known in law, and renunciable for sufficient causes. The legitimate or natural fathers, who may be free, can recover the guardianship of their sons by insuring the guardian an indemnification for expenses made on account of the *emancipado*. Future decrees will fix the base of indemnification.

ART. 12. The Captain-General of Cuba will provide, within a month from the publication of this law, lists of those slaves comprised in articles 3 and 5.

ART. 13. Freedmen to whom the last article refers will remain under the protection of the State, which is obliged to protect and give them means to gain their livelihood, without this in any way affecting their liberty. Those who prefer to return to Africa will be taken there.

ART. 14. The slaves to whom article 4 refers can remain in the houses of their former masters, who, in this case, will acquire the position of guardian to them. When they shall have decided to remain in the houses of their guardians, it will be optional with the latter to pay them wages or not; but in all cases, and especially in that of physical inability to maintain themselves, the guardian will be obliged to feed, clothe, and assist them in sickness, as he will also have the right to employ them in work adapted to their capacity. Should the *emancipado* refuse to work or make disturbances in his master's house, the authorities will decide in the matter after hearing the *emancipado*.

ART. 15. If the *emancipado* withdraws of his own will from the guardianship of his former master, none of the obligations in the preceding article will be binding as regards the guardian.

ART. 16. Government will acquire the necessary resources for the indemnifications to which the present law will give rise, by means of a tax upon those remaining still in slavery (paid by their masters) between the ages of fourteen and sixty.

ART. 17. Cruelty to slaves adjudged and punished by the Courts will result, as a consequence, in the liberation of those who suffer the injustice.

ART. 18. All concealment which impedes the application of the benefits of this law will be punished according to article 13 of the penal code.

ART. 19. All those slaves who do not appear inscribed in the census taken in the Island of Puerto Rico Dec. 31, 1869, and that which should be finished in Cuba Dec. 31, 1870, shall be considered free.

ART. 20. Government will dictate a special loan for the carrying in effect of this decree.

ART. 21. Government will present to the Cortes, when the Deputies from Cuba may have been admitted thereto, a project for the emancipation of those who may still remain in slavery after the enforcement of this decree indemnifying the owners. Meanwhile punishment by whipping, which chapter 13 of the laws of Puerto Rico, and its equivalent in labor authorized, shall be suppressed. Neither can children under fourteen be sold separately from their mothers, nor can slaves united in marriage be separated.

All sorts of opinions are expressed regarding the foregoing decree, though everbody seems to agree in one point, that it is a master stroke of policy on the part of Spain to gain sympathy abroad, and that it assures Cuba to the Peninsula. Cuban sympathizers condemn it as falling short of what it should be. Parties most interested—planters—accept the situation, and think it a wise law. Not one word of comment regarding the law has appeared in the city journals. They are afraid to meet the matter squarely.

LABORERS FOR CUBA.

Some time ago Gen. RODAS, knowing the lack of laborers and artisans on this island, gave an order that the commander of a Spanish man-of-war then in one of the ports of Venesuela should offer free passage to any possessing any art or profession, who might be desirous of coming to Cuba to earn their living, and now the result is becoming manifest. Saturday morning the *Pizarro*, a Spanish frigate from Venezuela, brought a number of families, 166 persons in all, mostly farmers, who will find no difficulty in obtaining employment at once.

THE GARROTE.

Last Saturday morning, Don LUIS AYESTAREN was garroted back of Fort Principe, in this city. Taken prisoner for political offenses, a Court-martial was held on the day of his arrival in Havana, and he was sentenced and murdered on the following morning. He met his fate calmly and with unostentatious bravery. Spain will never conquer the rebellion in Cuba by garroting the prisoners her soldiers may take. AYESTAREN was related to some of the principal families in Havana, and ended his career at the early age of twenty-three.

ARREST OF DE CONTO.

Gen. RODAS ordered the arrest of FERRER DE CONTO, editor of the *Cronista*, of New-York, one day this week, for having posted about town some notices over his signature, to the effect that those persons who wished their conversations should not reach the ears of the Captain-General should avoid talking with Da so-and-so, and branding the person in question as a busy body and tattler. A sharp private letter to the Foreign Minister at Madrid, which Caballero FERRER wrote, had been printed and circulated here, and aggravates his case.

Yellow Fever Among United States Troops—Eight Deaths.

The following United States soldiers were admitted to the West Bank Hospital, yesterday, by Dr. STERNBERG, United States Army, suffering from yellow fever:

Thomas Ryan, Company B; Timothy Ryan, Company E; Samuel Johnson, Company A; Wm. O'Connor, Company A; Wm. Fling, Company A.

The following deaths have occurred at the hospital:

Wm. Stewart, Sergeant; John Sullivan, A Company; John Haynes, B Company; James Fullerton, E Company; James Keogh, C Company; John McCann, E Company; Wm. Rotes, B Company; George Einsell, B Company.

Medical Director MCPARLIN, United States [illegible] ... and Dr. PAGE, [illegible] surgeon's [illegible] ... in attendance on the sick. Dr. STERNBERG and Drs. REID and MCCARTHY, [illegible] ... [illegible] of the patients.

EVANGELICAL COUNCIL.

Annual Meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions—Second Day's Proceedings—List of Committees, &c.—Characteristic Address by Henry Ward Beecher.

The members of the American Board of Foreign Missions reassembled at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. The platform was occupied by many of the leading theologians of this country and Europe. The meeting was opened with prayer, offered by Rev. DAY ADAMS, after which a paper was read by the Secretary, Mr. E. B. TREAT, relating to the pre-denominational character of the Board. Several resolutions were then adopted, the following being the most important:

Resolved, That we cheerfully co-operate with the Committee of the General Assembly in arranging for the withdrawal of such a proportion of the missionaries connected with us, as will satisfactorily represent the interest of that part of the Presbyterian Church which has hitherto acted with the A. B. C. F. M. in the prosecution of our common enterprise, so far as it can be done without injuring the work in any field, or interfering with the preferences of any of the missionaries.

Resolved, That in case all the missionaries in any field shall come under the care of the Presbyterian Board, the Prudential Committee will convey thereto the property heretofore in the occupancy of such missionaries, and will discontinue their endeavors in such field.

Resolved, That in case a part of the missionaries in any field shall wish to transfer their relations to the Presbyterian Board, without desiring a change of location, while a part shall wish to remain in their present relation and their present work, it will be the aim of the Prudential Committee to adjust the various questions which may arise, with sole reference to the highest interests of the missionary enterprise.

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee avail themselves of this occasion to say, that they have never recognized any distinctions among their brethren in the foreign service, but have felt for all the same affection, and have reposed in all the same confidence; and that they shall part from those who may desire a release with profound regret, and with earnest supplications that the blessing of Him, who is "Head over all things to the Church," may be vouchsafed to them more and more.

On motion of Dr. WOOD, of Boston, a deputation from the London Missionary Society, consisting of Rev. Dr. MULLENS, Rev. HENRY ALLAN, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and Mr. HENRY WRIGHT, were invited to seats on the platform. Addresses were made, after which the following Committees were announced:

North American Indians—Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Dr. Baxter Dickinson, Dr. John Pike, Aaron Carter, Esq., Rev. E. B. Clark, Rev. L. H. Barber, Rev. W. H. Moore.

Mission to Persia.—Dr. A. H. Quint, Dr. T. Laurie, Dr. Jere. Taylor, Chas. F. Thompson, Esq., Calvin Day, Esq., Rev. W. S. Leavitt, Rev. E. O. Bartlett.

Mission to Syria.—Dr. S. Wolcott, Dr. J. W. Andrews, Dr. D. W. Marsh, Rev. W. L. Gage, Rev. W. H. Wilcox, Nathan Caruth, Esq., Rev. R. B. Ives.

Madura Mission.—Rev. J. B. Miles, Hon. O. E. Wood, Dr. J. O. Fiske, Dr. R. G. Vermilye, Rev. F. A. Spencer, Hon. J. W. Noyes, Rev. D. W. Waldron.

Mission to Eastern Turkey.—Dr. H. D. Kitchel, Dr. A. Bond, H. White, Esq., Dr. N. Gale, Rev. D. W. Marsh, Rev. H. D. Walker, Dr. E. F. Burr.

Sandwich Islands.—Dr. L. Bacon, Dr. O. E. Daggett, Dr. C. E. Stowe, Dr. J. W. Wellman, Rev. T. L. Ellis, L. F. Mellen, Esq.

Ceylon Mission.—Dr. D. F. Fiske, Dr. N. Bouton, Rev. D. Merriman, Rev. F. Horton, L. Barbour, Esq., L. Grimes, Esq.

African Mission.—Dr. S. G. Buckingham, Dr. C. Blodget, Dr. H. P. Arms, Col. Richard Borden, Rev. E. J. Montague, Dr. Wm. Warren, Rev. H. C. Hayden.

China Mission.—Dr. A. D. Smith, Dr. W. I. Buddington, Dr. Thomas H. Skinner, Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. C. A. Leach, Rev. E. Webb, Calvin Day, Esq.

Mahratta Mission.—Dr. Thomas P. Field, Dr. J. W. Wellman, Rev. J. Steele, Dr. J. W. Chickering, Rev. E. Hawes, C. M. Richardson, Esq., D. R. Holt, Esq.

Place of Meeting and Preacher for Next Year.—Hon. J. B. Page, T. H. Russell, Esq., Rev. P. S. Atwood, Rev. C. R. Palmer, Rev. S. J. Humphrey, Rev. M. Mighill, Rev. J. M. Whiton.

Treasurer's Report.—Hon. C. T. Russell, Hon. W. Hale, S. M. Lane, Esq., T. P. Handy, Esq., Samuel Small, Esq., L. A. Hyde, Esq.

Special Committee on Officers of the Board.—Dr. H. B. Hooker, Dr. W. Patton, Geo. Merriam, Esq., S. B. Chittenden, Esq., W. A. Booth, Esq., Nathan Durfee, M. D., Dr. B. P. Stone.

At the afternoon session, Rev. Dr. WALKER gave the audience an account of a visit that he had made a few months ago to the Hawaiian Islands. Fifty years ago, he said, the natives were untamed beings; now they have their homes, churches, Sunday-schools and newspapers. They have fifty-eight self-supporting Churches, with a membership of 14,850, under the control of forty-two native ministers.

After having read the report of the Committee on the Sandwich Islands, Dr. BEACON, of New-Haven, mentioned the work that had been done in these islands by HIRAM BINGHAM, a Yankee school-master.

Addresses were also made by Mr. GULICK and Dr. COAN, of the Sandwich Islands, the latter having been a missionary at that place for the last thirty-five years.

At the evening session, Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON said that the Board could not be reduced to sectarian basis.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS then spoke as follows: It is with feelings that no language can express that I have reached the conviction that I will now have to resign my position as a corporate member of this Board, a position that I have held for twenty-eight years. This Board, in my conviction, should have no sinecure offices. It is an organization for the performance of Christian duty, and every one connected with it should ask what he has got to do.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER subsequently made the following remarks:

I was once a New School Presbyterian; I am now a Congregationalist, and I don't feel any different. I don't think there is much difference between Congregational churches when they are supplied with sturdy pastors and Presbyterian churches that have such ministers as I was. They are so nearly alike that common men have not been able to tell when they slip from one into the other. Good Presbyterians in New-England were good enough Congregationalists; and good Congregationalists have always been sought after as pastors for Presbyterian churches. There is in theory a difference, but in practice not enough to make a ripple on the surface. The great work of preaching the Gospel, whether it be in cities or whether it be in back-wood settlements, is carried on so substantially alike in these great bodies of Christians that men can discern no difference; nor is there any substantial difference. If I were a Presbyterian, a member of the Presbytery, an autumnal member of the Senate, and, by good fortune, a member of the General Assembly, I have no doubt that I should go with the brethren. I think that, according to the genius of Presbyterianism, as well as according to the spirit of any other national church, it should contain within itself all that is required for every function of a Christian body. I should go with them, probably, for nothing more than that the church might be prompted to the full performance of missionary duty. In view of all this, however, I feel a certain joy on the present occasion quite aside from its missionary aspects, because my ministerial studies (if I may dignify the short time that I spent in the theological seminary by that name,) took place during the trial of my venerable father for heresy, and also the trial of that other very dangerous Christian, ALBERT BARNES. All my exercises in theology were exceedingly practical. I don't know that I ever have had proper credit for theological knowledge; but I had my theology, and it was exactly like a paper of pins, every doctrine in its place, and sometimes we made pins of them in another sense—to stick our fellows. [Laughter.] During the early period, from '34 to '37, things were made to boil generally. Then came the exscinding acts, and I went with the New School, not because I was not orthodox for the Old School, for I had been examined by the Old School at Oxford and pronounced straight, but I followed my father. He was orthodox enough for the New School Presbyterian Church. Then we went into the field, and, according to the Irishman's direction, "whenever you see a head hit it," wherever we saw a church we tried to split it. I did a little of that, but I must confess that I did not like it, and I have never liked it since, nor have I ever had such an intense relish for many of the old doctrines as they were then stated, probably because I swung them so often as battle-axes to brain many a man who did not need to lose any brains. [Laughter.] My friend Dr. ADAMS told you that after a military funeral there was usually a merry tune struck up, and it seems as if I was destined to play that part to-night. I do not look upon this as an occasion for sadness. I look with love upon the Presbyterian body. I remember their policy, their spirit, and all their labors for the Lord with profound admiration and love; they will be a part of my being as long as I live on earth, and part of my gladness when I meet in heaven; and I can assure you all that I have felt no change in this regard since I took charge of a Congregational church. Now that the Presbyterian Church, after so many years, has come together again as one, and doctrinal differences have passed below the horizon, we all, as Christians, hail the prospect with delight. Although these doctrinal discussions, like meteors, keep coming and going under different forms, they are never settled. They are insolvible, as all questions that involve the nature of God must in many respects continue to be. Every generation has its quota of wise foolish men who keep bringing up and discussing these questions. Under existing circumstances, however, it appears to me that there is nothing to prevent the union now formed from lasting for at least a hundred years. I am not one of those that believe that it would be preferable to merge all Christians into one denomination. If we were all Roman Catholics I don't think we should be any better. If we were all almost Roman Catholics I don't think we should be any better; I love the Episcopalian Church. [Laughter.] If we were all Presbyterians; all Methodists, or all Congregationalists I don't think we should be any [illegible] ... I believe that there ought to be five or six different denominations at least. When old VON MOLTKE wished to take his men to Sedan he took them by five different routes, but landed them all at Sedan; and so it is with the Lord—the policy is not to make all travel on one road, but the object to be attained is the concentration at a single point; although this may be carried to an extreme, but within certain limits it is both wise and healthful. It is not to be desired that there should be absolute organic unity among the Christians of the world. The unity that we want is of the heart. Mr. BEECHER concluded by stating that although he looked with a certain amount of sadness on the withdrawal of the Presbyterians from the Board, he could not help feeling that it would end in forwarding the work of missions to an extent never before known. The supposition that the time for great missionary enterprise has passed is entirely erroneous. The prospect for the next half century is brighter than it ever was before.

At the conclusion of the address, the meeting adjourned until this morning.

WEST SIDE IMPROVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Brennan Society—Addresses by Fernando Wood, Gen. Viele and Others.

The Brennan Society met at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, last evening, Mr. JAMES T. KING, presiding. The Bloomingdale Guard were present. Mr. KING said the object of the meeting was to consider the question of City improvements. An address was made by Mr. B. F. BUNELL, after which it was announced that the residents of the west side of the City were in favor of the following improvements:

First—Want the Boulevard finished without unnecessary delay.

Second—Want our representatives to take such measures as will insure rapid transit from one end of the City to the other.

Third—Want the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Company to run cars every fifteen minutes to accommodate the people residing in the upper part of the island, and the Eighth-avenue Railroad completed to the Harlem River.

Fourth—Want under-drains built below the sewers, following the natural water courses, before the streets and avenues are graded, so as to relieve this City forever from the chills and fever and other malarious diseases.

Fifth—Want all the streets and avenues now under contract for grading completed, according to contract, without delay.

Sixth—Want Croton water in One Hundredth-street, with free hydrants at Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues and Broadway.

Seventh—Want good substantial sewers built in Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, Boulevards One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundredth, Ninety-ninth, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-seventh and Ninety-sixth streets, to the Hudson River, and in all other streets before they are graded.

Eighth—Want a public dock built at the foot of Ninety-sixth-street and North River.

Ninth—Want the citizens of Bloomingdale to have Croton water, in case of fire, from the present aqueduct, until it is removed or otherwise provided for.

Tenth—Want all the surroundings of the Central Park completed immediately, so that the owners of land in the vicinity can improve their property and have the benefit of those great improvements, thereby adding to the wealth of the City, and especially One Hundred and Tenth-street, which should be sewered, graded and improved from the Hudson to the Harlem Rivers.

Remarks were made by Gen. VIELE, Hon. FERNANDO WOOD and Hon. THOMAS C. FIELDS. The meeting then adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The line of steamers owned by the London and New-York Steam-ship Company has been withdrawn, the agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, stating that the present rate of freight is so low that it will not pay to run. The *Parana*, which sailed yesterday, will, after being discharged in London, be sent to Bombay.

Judge Jas. Hughes and Gen. George Peabody Este, of Washington; Gen. Francis Price, of New-Jersey, and J. B. Weaver, of Newport, are at the St. James Hotel. Hon. T. S. Faxton, of Utica; Hon. E. E. Davis, of Whitehall; Hon. W. L. Bancroft, of Michigan; Hon. John L. Hayes, of Boston; Hon. Josiah Barber, of Auburn; Hon. T. W. H. Sheffield, of Dubuque; Hon. John J. Van Allen, of Watkins, and W. W. Gale, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Monell, of Newburgh; Commander Mahan, of the United States Navy; James Milliken, of Philadelphia; and R. S. Fay, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. W. W. Burns, of the United States Army; Hon. J. N. Rice, of Utica, and Gen. Quesada, of Cuba, are at the Spingler House. Capt. Jervis, of the British Army, and R. B. del Castillo, of Spain, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. Geo. Edmunds, of Boston; Hon. J. W. Allison, of Philadelphia; and Chas. Gould, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The sidewalk in front of the stable at No. 430 East Seventeenth-street, fell yesterday, dangerously injuring CONRAD FAUST, the owner, of No. 432 East Seventeenth-street, and PATRICK MULDOON, a laborer, of No. 319 East Twenty-fourth-street. The latter was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The race between the yachts *Cambria* and *Sappho* will take place on Monday, and the contest between the *Dauntless* and *Cambria* will be sailed on the Wednesday following. Mr. ASHBURY's challenge to all centre-board yachts for a race of twenty miles to windward and return or three times around the light-ship and back, starting from the point of the Hook, remains open until Friday evening. Mr. GEO. OSGOOD, of the yacht *Fleetwing*, has challenged Mr. ASHBURY to a race.

The body of LOUIS AYESTERAN, the Cuban martyr, lay in state in St. Stephen's Twenty-eighth-street Church, yesterday, and a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Father GRIFFIN, assisted by Father CARAVELLI, of Ajaccio, Corsica, and Father MCSWEENY. The mother and sister of the deceased were present as mourners.

EDWARD HENRY BICKERSTETH, M. A., incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, England, will preach at Association Hall, on Friday evening. He will sail for England on Saturday.

Superintendent JOURDAN is still confined to his home by illness. Very few persons are permitted to see him. His private Secretary, Mr. HOPCRAFT, has received leave of absence, and his place is temporarily filled by Mr. CLARK.

Detective TILLEY, a deserving officer, is temporarily in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Head-quarters, in the absence of Capt. KELSO.

Assistant United States District Attorney EMERSON is about instituting suits against bonds to the aggregate amount of over $1,000,000, given by whisky and tobacco men to various collectors to secure payment of taxes on whisky, tobacco, &c., and who subsequently relinquished business largely in arrears for taxes to the Government on the articles named. Some of the bonds have been liable to prosecution for years.

WM. HAYDEN, aged four years, fell from the second story of the fire-escape at his home, No. 411 Broome-street, and was fatally injured yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, GEORGE WEBER was convicted of stealing a horse from SURTZER & Co., of Brooklyn. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in State Prison.

An affray occurred last evening in front of No. 26 Washington-street, during which OWEN KENNEY, sixteen years of age, was stabbed in the left side and severely wounded by RADNEY DOYLE.

The American Institute Fair was densely crowded, last evening. A promenade concert was given by Eben's orchestra, and several pieces were performed on the organ by Mr. MORGAN.

Commodore JAMES ASHBURY, of the yacht *Cambria*, entertained a number of gentlemen at dinner at the Union Club, last evening. Among the company present were William Butler Duncan, Commodore Stebbins, Vice-Commodore Bennett, Moses H. Grinnell, Laurence Jerome, Leonard Jerome, Sir Beache Cunard, Mr. Mundel, of Sheffield, England, Col. Gomley, William Voorhis, Jacob Voorhis, Shepard Homans, S. W. Talboys, Jacob Lorillard, Pierce Lorillard, Capt. Cook, Ex-Commodore Kidd, George Osgood, Charles Longfellow and Stuart M. Taylor.

There will be music at Madison-square, this afternoon, provided the weather is fine.

Commissioner BRENNAN tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the Board of Police, yesterday. It was accepted, and Commissioner HENRY SMITH was elected to the office. It is supposed that BRENNAN will resign as Police Commissioner, in order that he may become the Tammany candidate for Sheriff.

CATHARINE QUINN, aged sixty-five, was found, on Tuesday, by a Police Surgeon, suffering from jaundice, and in a famished condition, died at No. 8 Elizabeth-street, yesterday. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

HERMAN BRAUN, aged eight months, who died in bed, yesterday, at No. 63 Avenue A, having been accidentally suffocated by bed-clothing.

Mr. SCHAICK, a Wall-street banker, and GEO. HENRY, of the Nassau Boat Club, contested in a single scull, straight-away race of three miles, yesterday, from the foot of Seventy-first-street, North River. HENRY won in 22 minutes, 38 seconds. He was presented with a silver cup valued at $150.

The Board of Health met yesterday, and adopted an amendment to section 148 of the Ordinances, providing for the recognition in this City of burial or transit permits issued by the Health Officer of Brooklyn.

The various committees of Republican ward organizations in the City held a long session at Room No. 9, at the Custom-house, yesterday.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen met last evening at the Demilt Library, No. 472 Broadway, Mr. ADOLPHUS F. OCKERHAUSEN presiding. The death of GEORGE B. JACKSON, an old member and formerly Vice-President of the Society, was mentioned by the President, who made some eulogistic remarks in reference to the deceased. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of respect entertained by the Society for the memory of the deceased. It was reported that the free school of the [illegible] ... [illegible] ... to open on Monday evening next. A communication was received from Mr. WEBB, in favor of carbonic gas, which, he claimed, would result in a large reduction in the cost of light. The meeting then adjourned.

MAY E. LEE was committed for examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, on a charge of stealing $125 worth of jewelry and clothing from Mrs. A. M. [illegible], with whom she had been [illegible] for some months past.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Chess Club, the following officers were elected: [illegible], President; J. A. DE CON[illegible], Vice-President; H. M. MUNOZ, Secretary; F. E. BRENNINGER, Treasurer. An Executive Committee was also appointed, composed of F. E. BRENNINGER, DAVIS and VAN WAGNER. A Special Committee was also appointed to take cognizance of international matches, matches between clubs of the United States, and games of chess played by telegraph.

This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a public test of an "improved" method of extinguishing fires, (by the application of chemicals to steam fire-engines,) will be given at Hamilton Park, Sixty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

BROOKLYN.

A committee of working men consisting of Messrs. JOHN KENNY, of Rochester; WILLIAM LOONEY, Poughkeepsie; DENNIS RYAN and JOHN MULLER, Brooklyn; MICHAEL GAYNEY, B. W. F. BLAIR and WM. YOUNG, New-York, petitioned the Kings County politicians yesterday to have the work on the State Capitol at Albany stopped, and to have the contract readvertised. They contend that a proper opportunity was not given to competitors, and that the men now engaged upon the work are from Maine, New-Hampshire and other Eastern States, and not from this State.

The Fire Department decided, yesterday, to have their new trucks constructed at a cost of 8,000.

About 3,000 persons were present at the North Reformed Church, in Brooklyn, last evening, to witness the nuptials of the only daughter of Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. HENRY C. PLACE, the partner of Judge TROY, of the County Court.

A new academy of design is to be erected on the block adjoining the Academy of Music. The building will be four stories at the front, with attic (Mansard roof) and basement. At the easterly end is to be a tower 100 feet high. The structure will have a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 90 feet, and will cost about $100,000.

Assistant Assessor W. L. HUBBELL, yesterday, seized, at the corner of Van Dyke and Ferris streets, 900 gallons of illicit whisky, twenty gallons of low wines, and a quantity of distilling apparatus.

The residence of Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, a New-York editor, of No. 208 Rutledge-street, was entered by thieves, yesterday morning, and was robbed of clothing worth about $400.

The case of GEORGE M. SCHNEIDER against the Brooklyn Railroad Company, was commenced before Judge TAPPAN, yesterday. The plaintiff was crippled by a car, in December, 1868, and sues the road for $20,000 damages.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Rutgers College students, yesterday, elected the following members as editors of their periodical, *The Targum*: Mr. FISCHER, of the Senior Class; Mr. STEVENS, of the Junior Class, and Mr. GANO, of the Scientific Class.

The annual parade of the Fire Department of Elizabeth was celebrated yesterday. The only visiting firemen present were one invited company, the Harmony No. 8, of Trenton. There were eight steamers in line. In the evening the Washington Steam Fire Engine Company No. 3 gave a ball to the Trenton Company.

Rev. Dr. J. T. CRANE, of Newark, gave a temperance lecture at the Eighth-avenue M. E. Church, last evening.

A yacht race took place yesterday, starting from Greenville. The race was ten miles to windward and return, for a purse of $800. The *Julia*, of the Bayonne Yacht Club, and the *Comet*, of the Oceanic Club, were entered. The race was won by the *Julia* by 1 minute 5 seconds.

KEZIAH HINTON, the colored woman who was accused of having been guilty of arson and theft, and attempting to poison the family of Dr. MCDOWELL, with whom she lived at Bloomfield, has pleaded guilty before the Court of Quarter Sessions at Newark.

The Finance Committee of the Jersey City Common Council will soon issue $150,000 worth of bonds, the money to be used in the improvement of the sewers.

The total population of Warren County by the present census is 43,303, which is an increase of 14,969 over the census of 1860.

During the month of September the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad carried 83,000 tons of coal.

Mr. STEPHEN WHITNEY administered a horse-whipping to Judge DEMPSEY, in the streets of Morristown, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. GARRET ACKERMAN, a well-known resident of Wyckoff, Bergen County, was killed, on Tuesday evening, by being thrown from a wagon.

JAMES APPLEGATE was, yesterday, nominated for Senator by the Middlesex County Democratic Convention, which was held in New-Brunswick. GEORGE FARR received the nomination for Sheriff.

The Court of Quarter Sessions of Camden County met yesterday.

The case of Mrs. STILES, the alleged murderer of Miss ELLEN LIPSETT, was sent to the Oyer and Terminer, which meets in January. The trials of JOHN C. WARD, for the murder of his father, and that of JOHN WARD, for the robbery and murder of an old man named WADEY, in Gloucester, will soon be commenced before the Court.

The barn of Mr. ALEXANDER ALLEN, at Freemantown, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—The following general order is issued from the War Department: 1. The Western Superintendency of the general recruiting service under charge of Col. J. D. Stevenson, at St. Louis, Mo., is hereby discontinued. 2. The officers in charge of rendezvous for the general service in that Superintendency, will make their reports and returns for Oct. 1, 1870, to Lieut.-Col. H. W. Wessels, Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Service at Cincinnati, Ohio, and send recruits enlisted by them to Newport Barracks, Ky., under his orders. 3. The permanent party and unassigned recruits of the general service at Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Newport Barracks. 4. The recruiting property at Leavenworth will be carefully stored until further provision is made for disposing of it, except infantry uniform clothing, which will be sent to Newport Barracks, and turned over to the proper officer there. 5. As soon as the services of officers on duty at the Department at Fort Leavenworth can be dispensed with, Col. Stevenson will relieve them from duty, and order them to join their regiment, or await orders, as the case may be, and having taken all measures to break up the depot, he will himself report his action by letter to this office, and await further orders. 6. The rendevous for the the mounted recruiting service in the Western Superintendency will be closed, and the unassigned recruits of that arm at Fort Leavenworth, sent under proper charge to Omaha, Nebraska, and reported to the Commanding-General of the Department of the Platte for assignment to the Second Cavalry. The Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service will give orders for the disposition of the officers, recruiting parties and property at the rendevous to be discontinued. 7. All irregular recruiting rendevous throughout the army excepting those for Colorado Infantry, as now authorized, will be closed. This will not be understood as discontinuing the enlistments and re-enlistments made by regimental recruiting offices where no expense to the Recruiting Fund is incurred.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The market for American securities opened quiet and closed firm. Stocks opened quiet and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92½	92½@92¼	92⅛@92¼
Consols for account	92½	....	92¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	91	....	91¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, (old,)	90¼	....	90¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89¼	....	89¼
U. S. 10-40s	88¾	....	88¾
Illinois Central R. Shares	113	....	113
Erie Railroad Shares	17½	18	18
Atl. and Gt. W. R. Shares	26	....	26

FRANKFORT, Oct. 5.—United States Bonds have advanced, and are now quoted at 94¾@95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—4½ P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened quiet and steady, and closed firm; Middling Uplands opened at 8¾d. and closed at 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans opened at 9⅛d. and closed at 9⅛d.@9¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 28s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 3d. ℔ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 64s. ℔ cwt. for American. Pork, 108s. ℔ lb. for Eastern Prime Mess.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—TALLOW, 43s. ℔ cwt. LINSEED-OIL, £30 5s.@£30 10s. ℔ ton. TURPENTINE, 27s. ℔ cwt. Common RESIN, 5s. 9d.@6s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 5.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 53½f. for Standard White, and closed at 52f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 bbls; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 58,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 21,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 91,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. FREIGHTS steady; 11c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn, 6½c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR steady; sales, 300 bbls. WHEAT dull; sales, 3,000 bushels Red Western, $1 24; No. 1 Spring nominal at $1 27@$1 27; White, $1 40@$1 45. CORN dull; sales, 15,000 bushels Western at 71c.@73c., as to quality. OATS dull; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Toledo at 45c.; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 45½c. RYE, 85c., for Western. BARLEY—Canada nominal at $1 for Choice. PEAS and SEEDS—Nothing doing. HIGHWINES held at about 90c., with no demand. PORK quiet; $28 for Heavy Mess. LARD quiet. CATTLE—The receipts continue to be light, only 308 car-loads coming to hand, against 418 same day last week; sales only 490 head, holders declining to dispose of their stock, unless at an advance, on account of the light supply; sales chiefly Indiana stock at $6 50@$7 50 for Cattle averaging 1,165 lbs.@1,315 lbs.; about 128 Canada Cattle, averaging [illegible] lbs.@1,043 lbs. [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Sheep [illegible] ... Hogs [illegible] ... [illegible] ... The receipts of Hogs are light, and market firmer; sales were closed at [illegible]; the outside price being for Iowa; Corn-fed average 200 lbs. It will be noticed that prices have declined.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; sales at $1 07½@$1 08½ cash for No. 2; afternoon irregular, $1 06½@$1 08½. CORN dull and lower; sales at 64½c.@64¾c.; afternoon dull at 65c.@65¾c., seller October. OATS quiet, weak and lower; sales at 37½c.@37¾c. for No. 2. RYE quiet; sales of No. 2 at 71½c.@72c. BARLEY quiet, weak and lower; sales of No. 2 at 80c. HIGHWINES firm at 86½c., wooden-bound; 84c. iron-bound. MESS PORK, $25@$26 50. LARD, 15¼c.@15½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11½c.@11¾c.; Rough Sides, 14c.@14½c.; Short Ribs, 14c.@14½c. Live HOGS active and firmer at $7 50@$9 50. CATTLE dull at $3 50@$6 62½. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS active at 4c. on Oats, 5c. on Corn, 5½c. on Wheat, per sail, to Buffalo.

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—WHEAT in good milling demand at the following quotations: Ambers, $1 35@$1 40; Extra Ambers, $1 50@$1 52; White Western and State, $1 50@$1 70; Diehl, $1 75@$1 80. RYE firmer, with moderate sales of Western at $1, and State at $1 05. CORN—Transactions limited at 85c.@86c. for Western Mixed. BARLEY—The market shows some improvement; the quotations are: Chicago No. 1, $1 15@$1 20; No. 1 Canada West, $1 17@$1 20; No. 2 Canada West, $1 11; No. 1 Six-rowed State, $1 10@$1 15; No. 1 Six-rowed State, $1 10@$1 15. Market closes firm for BARLEY-MALT; from Canada West Barley, $1 40@$1 45; from Six-rowed State Barley, $1 30@$1 35, and from Two-rowed State Barley, $1 10@$1 15. OATS in fair demand; Western lower; State firm; Western, 53c.@55c., and State, 56c.@57c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—FLOUR is steady and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT—Market better; sales 7,000 bushels New No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 24, and 5,100 Amber Michigan at $1 30. CORN quiet. BARLEY dull; sales 6,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 15; 1,500 do. at $1 18. CORN-MEAL, $2 for Bolted; $1 90 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20. SHIPSTUFFS [illegible]; Middlings, [illegible] ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c.; Barley, 7½c., to New-York. Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York Railroad. FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 66c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c. Lake IMPORTS—300,000 bushels Barley, 2,020,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—8,600 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 87,800 bushels Barley, 1,737,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—COTTON dull and nominally lower; Middling, 16c.; sales, 250 bales; net receipts, 50 bales; coastwise, 265 bales; total, 315 bales; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; stock, 2,970 bales. FLOUR active and firmer. WHEAT firm and more active; Choice Maryland Red, $1 60@$1 65; Good to Prime, $1 40@$1 50; Fair to Good, $1 25@$1 35; Common, $1 10@$1 20; White, $1 40@$1 75; Choice Western Amber, $1 40@$1 50; Prime Indiana, $1 37@$1 38. CORN—White, $1 01@$1 03; Yellow, 86c.@88c.; Western, 82c.@84c. OATS higher at 50c.@52c. RYE at 75c.@80c. Mess PORK firm at $28 50. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 16½c.@17c.; Clear Rib, 17½c.@17¾c.; Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c. HAMS, 24c.@26c. LARD firm at 16½c. WHISKY firm and quiet and 91c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—12:34 P. M.—FLOUR dull and in buyers' favor; Old Extra held at $4 [illegible]@$4 75; New do., $4 75@$5 25. WHEAT irregular and heavy; No. 1 at $1 09; No. 1 at $1 07½, cash; $1 08½, seller last half this month; New No. 2 at $1 08; Old, 90c.@92c.; Rejected, 80c. CORN dull and heavy; No. 2 at 65½c.@66c. cash, seller last half this month; Rejected, 61½c. OATS dull; No. 2 at 37½c. cash; 37¼c.@38c., seller last half this month. RYE quiet and firm; No. 2 at 72c. BARLEY irregular; No. 2 at 83c. cash; 80c.@84c. seller last half this month. PROVISIONS firm. Sales of Mess PORK at $25 50 cash; $25 25 seller December. Rough Sides, 14c.; Short Ribs, 14½c.; Shoulders, 11½c. WHISKY quiet but firm; iron-bound at 84c.@84½c. FREIGHTS firm; asking for Oats, 4c.; Corn, 5½c.; Wheat, 6c., to Buffalo. LARD, 15¾c., cash; 15c. bid seller December.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; new crop, 15½c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull and drooping; Old, 84c.; New, 75c.@80c. RYE firm and in fair demand. OATS firm and in fair demand at 38c.@40c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. Mess PORK quiet and weak; sales at $25; closing nominal. LARD quiet and unchanged. BULK-MEATS unchanged. BACON dull and unchanged, with but little demand. Live HOGS dull and drooping; sales at $7 00@$7 75. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 88c.@89c. EXCHANGE par.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—COTTON lower; demand light; Middling Uplands, 16c.@16½c.; Do. Gulf, 16½c.@16¾c. CLOVER-SEED—Receipts small, at $8 25@$8 75. TIMOTHY sells at $4 50@$4 75. FLAX-SEED, $2 15. FLOUR very dull; Extras, $5 25@$5 50; Fancy, $7 50@$8. Other grades at yesterday's prices. WHEAT in improved demand; Indiana Red, $1 36@$1 37; Amber, $1 40@$1 48. RYE steady and unchanged. CORN very dull; Yellow, 88c.@91; Mixed, 82c.@85c. OATS dull at 50c.@52c. PROVISIONS—Nothing doing. PETROLEUM—Small business; Crude, 15c.@15½c.; Refined declined 25c. WHISKY quiet; Western iron-bound, 90c.@92c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 5.—FLOUR active and firmer; Superfine, $4 50; Double Extra, $5 25; Treble Extra, $6 37½@$6 75. CORN quiet; Mixed, 70c.@73c.; White, 74c.; Yellow, 73c. OATS, 45c.@48c. BRAN, 90c.@95c. HAY dull; Prime, $21@$23; Choice, $24. Mess PORK, $26 50@$28 50. BACON—14½c. for Shoulders; 17¼c.@17½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 24c.@26c. LARD quiet; Tierce, 16½c.@17¼c.; Keg, 18¼c. SUGAR and MOLASSES—No stock; nothing doing. WHISKY, 90c.@$1. COFFEE—Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122¼c.@122½c.; New-York Sight, par. GOLD, 112¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Winter, inspected, $1 18. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RYE firm at 75c.@78c. WHISKY dull at 88c. PORK firmer at $24 50@$26. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. LARD—Nothing doing. CATTLE—Higher grades in good request at $5 50@$7 25. Live HOGS dull at $7 25@$7 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5.—FLOUR dull; Extra Spring, $4 80. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 11; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 05. OATS firmer at 40½c. CORN nominal. RYE nominal. BARLEY—No. 2 dull at 80c. Live HOGS firm at $7 50@$8 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 10c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 5.—BAGGING firm at 29c.@30c. COTTON dull; Middling, 15c. FLOUR steady. WHEAT active at $1 10@$1 20. CORN dull and unchanged. RYE dull at 80c.@85c. OATS dull at 42c.@45c. Mess PORK, $26 50. Bulk MEATS—Nothing doing. LARD firm at 16c. BACON steady at 16¾c. for Shoulders; 18½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¾c. for Clear Sides. WHISKY quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO firm; sales 129 hhds. at $4 75@$8 50 for frosted to good Lugs; $6 75@$22 for bright new Wrappers.

TOLEDO, Oct. 5.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 19@$1 19½; No. 2 held $1 15½@$1 16. CORN dull and lower; No. 1 White, 71c. OATS dull and lower; No. 1, 43c.; No. 2, 40c. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn; 13,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat; 9,000 bushels Corn; 28,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, [illegible] 5.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 18; No. 2 Red, $1 14; Rejected, $1. CORN steady; No. 1 held 75c.; No. 2, 73c. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM—Crude very dull at $4 25; Refined quiet at 22½c. on spot, and first half of October; 23c. seller last half October, for car lots.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 5.—COTTON quiet at 14½c.; receipts, 818 bales; exports, 530 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $4 75@$5. CORN nominally 70c.@73c. OATS, 48c.@50c. LARD, 18¼c.@18¾c. PORK, $25@$26. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18¼c.

DETROIT, Oct. 5.—FLOUR steady; Choice, $6 25@$6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7. WHEAT steady; Amber Michigan, $1 17; Extra, $1 36; No. 1, $1 24; Regular, $1 12. OATS—State, 42c. BARLEY dull; No. 1, $1 50; No. 2 offered at $1 45.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 5.—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 14¾c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 4,074 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,388 bales; stock, 25,357 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 1,764 bales; coastwise, 269 bales; total, 2,033 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,692 bales; coastwise, 1,675 bales; stock, 31,668 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 5.—COTTON dull and nominally lower; Low Middling, 15c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 636 bales; exports, coastwise, 476 bales; stock, 2,514 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 16¾c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 51 bales; coastwise, 1,339 bales; total, 1,390 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 5.—COTTON in moderate demand; offerings light; Middling, 13¼c.; sales, 340 bales; net receipts, 70 bales; stock, 6,360 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 5.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 1,979 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,704 bales; stock, 5,922 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 4.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 1,453 bales; exports, coastwise, 269 bales; stock, 13,006 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 4.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; sales, 30 bales; net receipts, 80 bales; stock, 6,310 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 5.—COTTON—Market quiet and steady; Middling, at 14½c.; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 357 bales; stock on hand, 13,570 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Nevada	Oct. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Batavia	Oct. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Tarifa	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
City of Paris	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Cambria	Oct. 8	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA.

Morro Castle	Oct. 6	New-York	Havana

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	6 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	6 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	7 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	7 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, Mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Batavia*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier in Jersey City until 1:30 P. M. For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1:30 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

The Brokers "Did" for White Hats among themselves last Monday. The Mayor's proclamation yesterday to the "balance of the world" in reference to these new off color castors was short, sharp and decisive. It read thusly: "Black hats to the front! White hats to the rear! on and after Oct. 1." KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, is able, with an unequalled assortment of his matchless tiles, to supply all comers.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Portland	S. E.	Foggy	[illegible]
Boston	N. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-York	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	70
Wilmington	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Clear	67
Richmond	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	Clear	74
Savannah	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Buffalo	N. E.	Raining	[illegible]
Pittsburg	S. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Louisville	N. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-Orleans	N. E.	Cloudy	67

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 5.—*In steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool*.—Mrs. Hulbert, W. A. Young, Chas. W. Band, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Holmer and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Penniman and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnston and three children, W. G. Case, B. Case, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Heard, Jr., Mrs. Probst, Miss Mackenzie and servant, Mrs. A. L. Moring, Charles Moring, J. E. Keller, Miss T. Heiss, Theo. Roosevelt, David Duncan, Mr. Vaughan, George Penabert, Mrs. M. K. Conley and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walker, Mrs. John F. Briggs and servant, G. Van Gaasbeck, Mr. and Mrs. A. Oelling, infant and servant, F. Wieht, H. Chapman, G. B. Storkes, D. D. Anderson, H. S. Lawrence, Dr. W. Bell, R. R. Davies, Theo. Maiden, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dike and 3 children, Mrs. Miller, Rev. A. G. Mercer, D. D., Jas. Huntington, Chas. Bowles and secretary, H. C. Paxson, Mr. and Mrs. John Laing and servant, H. R. G. Cross, R. S. Foreman, J. Zimmerman, A. G. Aswald, C. H. Bailey, S. Guiterman, Werner Itschner, Fred. Linke, Robert Anderson, J. R. Swan, Robert Kinchan, Dr. B. C. Biggs, E. E. Salisbury and servant, Miss Mary P. Salisbury and servant, Hy. J. Lingo, Dr. Macauly, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Byrne, Geo. Williams, Emanie Williams, H. T. Higgins, C. Lamson, H. William Ellicott, Jr., James Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Forrest, H. L. Cohen, L. Rothschild, N. G. McMaster, F. F. Moffatt, W. N. Woodhull, Dr. and Mrs. W. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Krause, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moke, 3 children, infant and 2 servants, Miss Scott, H. Morford, B. H. Winthrop, Rev. and Mrs. H. McKine, A. Mayer, R. Mummer, R. Blumenthal, Thomas P. Jones, A. A. Joulit, Jos. Brooks, E. H. Green, S. Crenshaw, Chas. Strong, John Marsden, Chas. Webb, John Lister, Dr. S. Johnston, Hy. Nathan, A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hilton, Miss C. Rhodes.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mr. Hasen and wife, Mrs. T. Stovall, nurse and 3 children, Major Bell, Mr. Beach, B. Heidt, Mr. Stralendorff, J. W. Peck, F. Prisketer, J. B. Grimm, J. Cooper, J. H. Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hieman, James Tucker, R. A. Brown, P. V. Burtsch, J. L. Arnett, T. C. Sheridan, A. Lay.

OCT. 5.—*In steam-ship City of Limerick, from Liverpool*.—Mrs. C. Thomason, Miss Salter, Mrs. Smith, Wm. Carter and wife, Mr. Boucher, Mr. Trapp, wife and infant, Mr. Herdling, wife and 3 children, T. Paterson, C. Ricker, S. L. Anderson, Mrs. Gibson.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Fred. Groeclaugh, W. H. Henderson, G. Chapple, Wm. Bailey, F. A. Fitzgerald, J. Teucher, Jno. Robbins, Daniel Mooney, Mrs. E. Williamson, A. Burgess, Geo. Robbins.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—Engracia Watson and two children, Dr. Carmen Lamar de Quesada, Dr. Concepcion Quesada, Dr. Caredad Quesada, Mary Saldo, Julia Simo, Martin Fernandez, Louisa Lessage and child, J. J. Allnwall, Juan Edward Whitman.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:01 | Sun sets.....5:38 | Moon sets.....3:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.....5:14 | Gov. Island.....6:03 | Hell Gate.....7:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Parana, (Br.,) Wilkinson, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Caledonia, (Br.,) Overton, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Westphalia, Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Hatteras, Hodges, Hatteras, H. F. Dimock; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Nevada, (Br.,) Greene, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, George F. Bailey; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Beverly, Brewer, Philadelphia; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship George Hurlbut, Masson, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Barks Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; Princesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Thomas, Roche Bros. & Co.; Ranger, (Br.,) Doty, Savannah, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Sarnian Gem, (Br.,) Leusetton, Vigo, Funch, Edye & Co.; Catharine Morris, (Br.,) Clark, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; J. Leighton, Leighton, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.

Schrs. Thos. S. Rogers, Young, Martinique, Samuel Godwin & Co.; Gem, Doane, Key West, B. F. Small & Co.; L. S. Davis, Bishop, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; C. J. Johnson, Marce, Washington, D. C., W. R. Hinman & Co.; Josephine, Brown, Philadelphia, Warren Ray & Co.; Sarah Cobb, Providence; W. A. Morrell, Keene, Providence; Evelina, Pierce, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Lilly, Hughes, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.

Barge New-York, Sumner, South Amboy.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Oct. 3, 2 P. M., Cape Lookout bearing N. W., passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana and Vera Cruz; 3d, 8:45 A. M., 20 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steam-ship Northern Light, hence for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool Sept. 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 307 passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 28, lat. 42 21, lon. 59 20, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; Oct. 4, 224 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steam-ship Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans Sept. 28, and S. W. Pass 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Sept. 30, lat. 25 09, lon. 83 55, spoke brig Thos. Holcombe, from —— for New-York. Oct. 3, at 3 P. M., Thos. Cordin died, and was buried at sea.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Havana Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Bark Isabel, (Arg.,) Moody, Montevideo Aug. 14, with hides, &c., to Howe, White & Co. Aug. 25, lat. 23 15 S., lon. 29 27, exchanged signals with bark Viola, (Br.,) from London, bound S.; crossed the equator Sept. 2 in lon. 37; has had no N. E. trades and but light S. W. winds and calms; has been 5 days north of Hatteras with strong N. E. and N. W. winds; no date, lat. 27 20, lon. 72, spoke schr. Arthus, hence for Brazos, Texas.

Bark Janet Forbes, (of Pictou,) Walker, Little Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to master. Oct. 2, on George's Banks, had a hurricane from S. E. to N. E., lasting 10 hours, but received no damage.

Bark Garstang, (of Fleetwood, Eng.,) Griffith, Liverpool via Richmond, Va., 4 ds., in ballast to George F. Bulley.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbados,) Morgan, Carthagena Sept. 5, with hides, &c., to Ribon & Munoz. Has had a continuation of N. E. winds and calms since passing Cape Antonio.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, Barbados 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Brig Jeremiah, (of Searsport,) Clifford, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to Franck & Fischer—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had light N. E. winds and calms the entire passage. Sept. 28, lat. 30 48, lon. 79 40, spoke brig Jasenta, from Cienfuegos for Boston.

Brig O. Blanchard, (of Jersey, Eng.,) Laird, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Wm. Tapscott & Bros. Crossed the equator Sept. 5 in lon. 38 20. Sept. 17, lat. 20 27, lon. 64 22, spoke ship Asa Eldridge, (of Boston,) from Manila for New-York, 120 ds. out.

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Parker, Satilla River, Ga., 10 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with lumber to M. A. Wilder—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Brig Ida, (of [illegible],) Patterson, St. Mary's, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had N. E. winds the entire passage.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of Boston,) Wheeler, Galveston Aug. 26, Pensacola Sept. 6, and Key West 18th, with lumber to W. A. Park—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Wm. Mallory, Jr., (of Mystic,) Burroughs, Galveston 23 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Brig Moses Rogers, Woodhull, Pensacola 13 ds., with lumber to W. A. Park—vessel to Isaac Hall. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Brig Antarctic, (of Halifax,) McLellan, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Wanata, Mansell, Pensacola 28 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Geo. Sparrow.

Schr. J. B. Collins, Gray, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Frank Woodruff, Watts, Elizabethport, for Newburg.

Schr. E. H. Brown, Pierce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Geo. Middleton, Campbell, Elizabethport, for Warren, R. I.

Schr. C. A. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Louisa Smith, Webber, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Amelia, Dewey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Comet, Dow, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. Newton, Rich, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Cohasset, Gibbs, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.

Schr. Susan E. Jayne, Jayne, Virginia.

Schr. Banvard, McGee, Virginia.

Schr. E. F. Snow, Walker, Virginia.

Schr. S. J. Cranmer, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Maggie McNeil, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. [illegible], Wilson, Baltimore.

Schr. Lena Hunter, Perry, Baltimore.

Schr. Sunnyside, Vargent, Baltimore.

Schr. Kate S. Ker, Parker, Baltimore.

Schr. R. C. Burbank, Price, Virginia.

Schr. Ovada, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. S. J. Irvin, Anderson, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Scotia and Nevada, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Glasgow; Parana, for London; Westphalia, for Hamburg; Hatteras, for Richmond.

Below.

Ship Asa Eldridge, (of Boston,) Baker, Manila May 4, with mdse. to Frederick Baker.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Arr. steamers Oriental, from Savannah; Ashland, from New-York; ship Winona, from Valencia.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Arr. bark Anne, McCann, from Ardrossan; brig H. L. Gillott, do.; Schr. Goleman, from Malaga.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 5.—Arr. ship J. O. Boynestein, from Stockholm; brig Minnie Miller, from Philadelphia, and schr. J. S. Leach, from Savannah, for New-York, leaky.

Sld. brig Guiding Star, for Doboy; schrs. W. L. Bradley, for Boston, and F. Jameson, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 5.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brigs Wenonah, from Havana; Chesapeake, and Lettie, from Demerara.

Passed out—Brigs George Latimer, for Porto Rico; Jura, for St. Johns, N. F.

Passed up—Brig Lochnivar, Baltimore, for Richmond.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 5.—Arr. schrs. R. W. Huddell, H. B. McCauley, Mary J. Russell and Maryland, Boston, Philadelphia; Mary Fletcher and Ricaro, Calais, New-York; L. A. Bayles, Boston, do.; Caroline, Cherryfield, do.; Martha Sargent, Bangor, do.; Teaser, Portland, do.; J. H. Howard, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., do.; Abby Wasson, Bangor, Providence; Eagle, Saco, do.; General Marion, Rockland, do.; Charleston, Bangor, Pawtucket; Bay State, do., Norwalk; William Penn, do., Washington, D. C.; G. W. Dexter, do., Newport; Alfred Richards, Portland, Charleston; J. H. Norris, Boston, New-Bedford; Charles A. Higgins, do., Port-au-Prince; Maggie P. Smith, Sarah J. Bright, J. B. Van Dusen, R. W. Tull, A. H. Edwards and D. S. Siner, Boston, Philadelphia; L. P. Pharo, Lynn, do.; Hannibal, Bangor, do.; Humming Bird, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., New-York; Olive, Calais, do.; Ben Bolt, (Br.,) and J. W. Maitland, St. George, N. B., do.; Commerce and Olive Avery, Rockland, do.; J. P. Wallace, Gloucester, do.; P. L. Smith, Vinalhaven, do.; George H. Prescott, do., Philadelphia; St. Elmo, Salem, do.; Mary H. Westcott, Lynn, do.; R. K. Vaughan, A. S. Cannon, Niagara and Sarah L. Summons, Boston, do.; Eliza S., (Br.,) do., orders; Frigate Bird, (Br.,) Pictou, N. S., for Dighton; Jesse Hart 2d, Georgetown, D. C., Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 5.—The bark Charles Augustus, 184 ds. from Hong Kong, arrived today, bringing 250 emigrants; 16 died on the passage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Sld. ship Nordine Dronning, for Cork.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 5.—Arr. steam-ships Wyoming, from Philadelphia; Montgomery, from New-York; Magnolia, from New-York, and Lexington, from Boston; bark St. Genevieve, from St. Thomas, and brig Eten M. Tucker, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The United States steamer *Kearsarge*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 29th of September, after a cruise in the South Pacific Islands, has been put out of commission.

Marine Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 5.—Capt. Leith, of the Inman steam-ship City of Antwerp, makes the following report: On Saturday, Oct. 1, at 6 P. M., in lat. 43 30 N., lon. 47 50 W., was boarded by a boat of the screw-steamer St. Laurent, which vessel broke the cogs of her driving-wheel on the 30th of September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; she expected to repair and proceed in two days from the time of boarding the City of Antwerp. The St. Laurent will therefore be due in New-York on Friday, Oct. 7.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 28, lat. 32 09, lon. 77, passed a brig steering S. W., with loss of foremast.

Sept. 30, lat. 34 04, lon. 76 42, spoke schr. Uncle Tom, hence for Jacksonville.

Sept. 24, lat. 27, lon. 79 40, spoke bark Augusta, (Norw.,) from Belize, for London.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 5.—The steam-ship Nebraska, of the Guion line, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at this port at 4 o'clock today.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The steam-ship Pennsylvania, of the National line, from New-York, arrived yesterday.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—The bark Radcliffe, from Quebec, has foundered at sea. Three of the crew were lost. The rest were saved and have been landed at Montrose.

The Anglesea, from Greenock, for Montreal, has put back leaking.

Advices from Fayal state that the Cordelia has discharged 1,000 casks of tallow and makes less water.

Insurance on the steamer Nebraska from New-York, Sept. 16, had been advanced to ten guineas per cent. before she was heard of. She passed Fastnet last night, steaming slowly.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 500,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

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